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DEMOCRAT VICTORY FOR SECRETARY SEEN IN REPUBLICAN SPLIT

Representative Hillis of Newton Urges Party to Support Choice of Caucus If Victory Is Expected.

CONFERENCE HELD

Question of Candidates Is Laid Over After a Long Discussion Held at the State House.

Following a prolonged conference of Republican legislators at the State House today on the question of candidates for the Republican nomination for the position of secretary of state a statement was issued declaring that unless the Republican members of the Legislature supported the choice of the caucus on Tuesday the election of a Democrat as secretary of state was not only possible but probable.

Members who attended the conference, about 20 in number, decided not to align themselves with any particular candidate now in the field, nor to select any candidate to present to the caucus.

It was thought after discussion that as the most important thing at present seemed to be to preserve harmony among the party members those at the conference should do no more than to urge the attendance at the caucus of every Republican of both branches of the Legislature and to sound a note of warning as to the importance of standing by the choice of the caucus.

Following the conference Representative George H. Ellis of Newton, who presided at the gathering, gave out a statement urging the desired support and warning the Republican legislators of the gravity of the situation.

Frank J. Donahue of Boston appears still to be leading for the Democratic nomination. Other Democrats whose names will come before the caucus of their party, which is scheduled to be held at the same hour as the Republican, 10 a. m. Tuesday, are Representatives Frank H. Pope of Leominster and Charles F. McCarthy of Marlboro.

Representative Albert P. Langtry's candidacy for the Republican nomination was endorsed by former Governor John L. Bates in a statement made public today. Mr. Bates said that he believed that Mr. Langtry had "all the qualities necessary to the most efficient discharge of the duties of secretary of state."

Mr. Langtry's nomination was urged also by the former Governor as a reward for party service. "With the exception of Senator Crane, I do not think there is a Republican in the western part of the state who has done more for the party during the past 10 years than has Mr. Langtry," said Mr. Bates.

A letter from Representative Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, also an active candidate for the Republican nomination for the secretaryship, was received today by nearly all the Republican members of the Legislature.

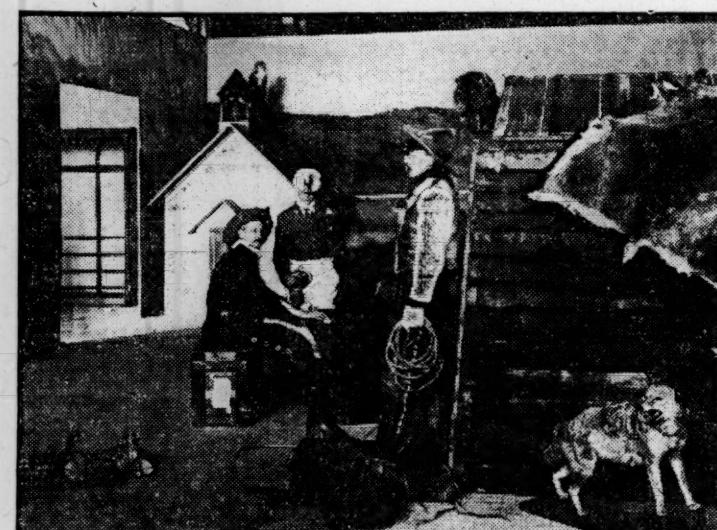
Mr. Wood offered to withdraw if a candidate other than Representative Langtry were nominated with the understanding that he was not to seek a renomination for the regular election this fall. Mr. Langtry should not be made the party's candidate anyway, Mr. Wood said, as he is understood to be backed by members of the Republican state organization who are seeking to dominate the Republican element in the Legislature.

The election of a new secretary is scheduled for Wednesday at 3 p. m. Both branches are to meet in the House in joint convention and the vote will be taken by the secret or written ballot.

MELROSE BEGINS TO RAISE \$45,000 Y. M. C. A. FUND

Melrose has begun the eighth day of its campaign to raise \$45,000 to clear off the debt on the Y. M. C. A. building.

MISSIONARY WORK IN WEST IS SHOWN



"World in Boston" scene depicting conditions under which religious services are conducted among miners and cowboys.

SENATOR LODGE PUTS IN SHOE WORKERS' 'FREE LIST' PROTEST

LEGISLATORS FAVOR RAISE IN SALARIES OF BOSTON TEACHERS

WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge presented resolutions in the Senate today of the National Boot and Shoe Workers Union protesting against placing boots and shoes on the free list as proposed in the "farmers' free list" bill.

Senator Lodge has received a number of other protests of a similar character which he will present to the finance committee when the free list bill comes from the House.

While the Democratic House has promptly passed the campaign publicity, the election of senators and the Canadian reciprocity bills, the Senate thus far practically is unorganized, its committees not yet having been named.

Because of this the upper branch of Congress was unprepared to go ahead with the program. The situation may be remedied on Tuesday when Chairman Gallinger of the committee on committees will bring in a list of the Republican members. It remains to be seen whether this list will satisfy the "progressive" Republicans and permit of immediate action.

Having caught up with its work the (Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

RECIPROCITY TO PASS SENATE, PRESIDENT IS TOLD, AFTER DEBATE

WASHINGTON—President Taft and his advisers believe the Senate will approve the Canadian reciprocity agreement by a majority of 22 or 23, or a total vote for the agreement of 56 or 57. A majority of the Senate is 47.

As in the House, there will be repeated efforts to amend the agreement, ostensibly in the interest of the agricultural sections of the country, but really with a view to bringing about the agreement's rejection by Canada, for it is well known that the agreement, having been prepared by the accredited representatives of the two countries, cannot be amended by the American Congress without causing Canada to reject it, the same as amendment by the Ottawa Parliament would cause rejection in the United States.

In the House, by virtue of the Democratic caucus agreement, which was binding on all members of that party, the proposed amendments were all voted down, and under the rules of the House there was a vote on final passage without undue delay. In the Senate, however, the amendments will provoke unlimited debate, for there is and cannot be any caucus agreement by either party owing to factional difficulties and there

(Continued on Page Two, Column Six.)

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Whether or not Hattie Le Blanc will testify in Cambridge, Mass., at the Glover will contest depends on whether the court here sustains certain objections in her deposition taken here last week before Commissioner Kerr.

The girl will leave for her Cape Breton home tonight, and if she is called to Cambridge by the appellants in the will contest she will go direct from West Arichat.

GOV. AND MRS. FOSS PREPARING TO HOLD OFFICIAL RECEPTION

Final preparations are being made at the State House today for the annual reception by the Governor of the members of the Legislature and the officers of the state militia at 8 p. m.

Governor Foss and Mrs. Foss will receive in the hall of flags and the whole building will be thrown open for inspection by the guests. More than 1000 acceptances have been received at the Governor's office.

Among the guests will be the army and navy officers stationed at Boston and their wives and daughters, the judges of the supreme and superior courts and the United States courts, the district attorneys, the foreign consuls in Boston, the mayor and members of the city council of Boston and the heads of the various state departments and boards.

The First Corps Cadet band will furnish the music, and a choice program has been arranged. The guests will enter at the side door by the Hooker monument, and the elevators will convey them to the third floor.

The Senate reading and reception rooms on the third floor have been placed at the disposal of the women, where wraps will be checked and a matron and maids will be in attendance to assist them.

LATEST WRECK RESULTS GIVEN. GRAHAMSTOWN, Cape Colony, South Africa—The latest estimate of the number who perished in the wreck of a passenger train on the Kowie railway Saturday, as the result of the collapse of the Blaauwkrantz bridge, is 32.

Passing your Monitor along to another makes you a practical as well as theoretical advocate

"WORLD IN BOSTON" EXHIBIT GIVES FIRST COMPLETE PROGRAM

Pageant Chief Feature of Afternoon and Evening at Missionary Display in Mechanics Building.

PERFORMANCE DAILY

Scenes in the Various Sections Illustrate the Many Communities in Which the Work Is Going On:

The first performance of the "Pageant of Darkness and Light," representing the dark traditions and customs of the uncivilized lands fading away before the light of Christianity given at 3 p. m. today is to be repeated at 8 p. m., in connection with the "World in Boston," the great missionary exhibition which opened in Mechanics building at noon.

This production is operatic in form, with solo and chorus music of a most

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

TALK ON REFORM OF THE CURRENCY BY COMMISSIONER



EDWARD B. VREELAND, New York congressman, who is vice-chairman of the United States national monetary commission.

Congressman Edward B. Vreeland of New York, vice-chairman of the national monetary commission, is announced to speak on "Currency Reforms Recently Proposed" before the assembly of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the American house next Wednesday afternoon. In case he is unable on account of his duties in Washington to keep the engagement, another member of the commission or a well known New York authority on the subject will take his place.

The essential feature of the reforms planned by the government commission of which Representative Vreeland is vice-chairman is the plan for reserve associations in the large cities, with a central reserve association, the purpose of which would be to hold the reserves of the country, and instead of curtailing credit in time of panic or stress, extend it by issuing its own notes.

The advantages claimed for it are twofold; first, that it would make the note system more elastic and adapt it to the fluctuating demands of the business community for money; second, that it would make available the gold reserves of the country when needed instead of having them hoarded in small banks.

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JUAREZ, Mex.—Negotiations for peace between the insurgents and the government proceeded far enough today to put each side in possession of the outlines of the other's demands following the five days' truce which began at noon on Sunday.

General Madero has guarded for two weeks information about what the government will grant. He telegraphed to Mexico City the nature of his own basic demands.

Following this long telegram was received from the Mexican capital, but no indication of its contents came out. The negotiations were at this stage to-day when they were resumed.

Negotiations by telegraph, with most of the lines in Mexico out of commission, are too slow and tedious, especially where hundreds of words of code must be used, the least mistake in translating which causes many hours of delay, and both parties wish to appoint envoys with full power to act.

JURY GIVES DAMAGES OF \$100,000 TO OLD SOUTH ASSOCIATION

Amount Is for Land Taken for Boston Elevated Railway Tunnel Stations by the Transit Commission.

PAYMENT JUSTIFIED

Award Same as That Approved by the Board a Year Ago—Decision for Boston in Building Trust Case.

The jury in the third session of the superior court today awarded \$100,000 damages to the Old South Association in its suit against the city of Boston for the taking of its land at the corner of Washington and Milk streets for a station for the tunnel by the transit commission Feb. 26, 1907.

On the petition of Edmund D. Codman and others, trustees of the Old South building estate, for damages for interference with their easement in the land, the jury found for the city of Boston.

Since the \$100,000 verdict was returned it has become known that the transit commissioners some time ago awarded the petitioners \$100,000 damages and the verdict confirms their judgment.

The petitioners were dissatisfied with that amount, insisting upon \$150,000.

Accordingly the case went to trial. The result is regarded as a victory for the commission and the city.

B. Leighton Beal, secretary of the Boston transit commission, said today that the city had paid over the \$100,000 to the Old South Meeting House Association a year ago and if this had not been done, interest would have accrued during the past year.

That was under the law of 1904. The land was taken in 1907 to be used as an entrance and part of station tunnel.

Mr. Beal said that the award of the court justifies the value set upon the property by the commission.

QUINCY MAYOR LETS SCHOOLHOUSE PACT DESPITE PROTESTS

QUINCY, Mass.—Mayor Shea awarded the contract today for building the schoolhouse at Montclair to D. F. Crowley for about \$45,000.

There was some opposition to Mr. Crowley receiving the contract, and the Montclair Improvement Association passed resolutions last week protesting against the contract being awarded to him. With a copy of the resolutions sent to the mayor on Saturday was enclosed a request that he notify the association of the choice of a builder before it should be given to the public.

Mr. Crowley's bid, said the mayor today, in giving reasons for the award, was \$2500 less than the next lowest bid, and the only bid that would allow the school to be built within the amount appropriated by the city council, \$45,000.

The mayor appointed Wellington W. Tchell one of the board of assessors today in place of Alexander Falconer, resigned. He also has appointed Henry W. Thorne, reserve officer, and David J. Farrell members of the permanent police force. Both officers have been doing regular duty for some time. Mr. Thorne for four years and Mr. Farrell for two years.

James J. McNamara and Daniel Shea, special officers, have been promoted to reserve officers.

MANILA STEAMER IS SUNK.

MANILA—As the result of the sinking of the steamer Charles Pozal, plying between Manila and Corregidor, during a sudden squall, 15 persons are reported to have perished.

FIRE IN FITCHBURG STORE.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Damage estimated at \$4500 resulted from fire to the store of Roscoe Howe in the Brigham block at 207 Main street Sunday. The upper story of the wooden structure was also damaged.

Men who are now holding subordinate places in the Boston offices of the leased line will be advanced to the various posts. When the reorganization is complete the Boston & Albany will be operated as a Boston property, with practically all of its offices in this city.

This arrangement between the New York Central and the New Haven, New Haven & Hartford railroads is the most important change in the management of New England railroad since the New Haven assumed the direction of the Boston & Maine. Beside giving the New Haven complete control of all traffic between New England points and New York by rail, President Mellon will possess both trunk lines between Boston and the West when he has the Boston & Albany.

SUPREME COURT TO TAKE RECESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No decision was handed down today by the United States supreme court in Standard Oil or other trust cases. The court announced that on next Monday a recess will be taken until May 15 and the term will end May 29.

Slated for Acting Head of Boston & Albany Road Under New Arrangement



JAMES H. HUSTIS.

ROBERT E. DAVIE IS ARRAIGNED

Robert E. Davie, the Boston broker, was arraigned in the superior criminal court this afternoon before Judge Stevens on two indictments to larceny. He pleaded not guilty and was held in \$50,000.

Mr. Davie was brought to New York from South America by Inspectors William H. Peiton and Levi W. Burr. The two police inspectors and the prisoner were accompanied from New York by Winfield C. Towne, counsel for Davie, and the young man's mother. Efforts are being made to secure bail for Davie today.

PASSENGERS, CREW AND MAIL TAKEN OFF LINER ASIA ASHORE

SHANGHAI, North China—The passengers, crew and mails are reported to have been saved from the steamer Asia of the Pacific Mail Company's fleet, which is ashore at Finger rock.

The passengers on the Asia had a narrow escape, according to a message just received by wireless. The big liner tilted rapidly and although her life boats and rafts were put over the side as quickly as possible, the decks of the Asia were awash before the last boat was filled.

The Chinese steamer Shang Siu was rushed to the scene and took all of the Asia's passengers and crew and such mails as were saved on board. She is now en route to this port.

Finger rock, where the wreck took place, is at the southern end of the Tai-chow group of islands off Chekiang province, and has been the cause of the destruction of numerous craft.

As far as can be learned the Asia's captain lost his way in the fog.

The United States gunboat Helena and a number of tugs have been sent to aid the liner, which is reported to be a wreck.

According to a wireless message received here from the Japanese steamer America Maru the Asia had a full cargo and passenger list. Advice from Hongkong show that the Asia sailed from that port last Friday for San Francisco.

[The Asia is a fast modern liner running from the Pacific coast to Japan and Hongkong. Her speed, size and fittings have made her well known in the tourist traffic to the far east.]

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NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES

Dummer's Acres Firm Footing for Defenders of Latin
Study, by John Hunter Sedgwick.

In the days when schools are multiplying all over the United States and when the flourishing reputation of excellent boarding schools in Massachusetts is like to overshadow those that may not be so conspicuous, one can easily overlook the fact that 28 miles from Boston in the parish of Byfield is a school of old and honorable reputation founded by a man whose family name is often to be read in the history of the early days of America. We refer to the school known as Dummer Academy, situated in that pleasant country which all who have wandered along the old bay road know so well. In this part of America, as in so many like it in New England, sea and trees, sand and rocks together work to make a picture of such a wistful beauty that those who know can never forget it. Hawthorne's genius can stand of itself and call to us in Fifeishire or Umbria, yet we shall say that if one acquaint oneself with this territory at the mysterious seasons of year, the spring and autumn, he can better taste the fruit of that genius. But there was nothing mystical about Dummer Academy's beginnings; it was only fortunate to have a neighborhood of marshland and forest.

In 1632 Richard Dummer came from the parish of Bishopstoke near Southampton in England to America. He settled in or near Boston and remained there for four years, when he went to Newbury, from which much later the town of Newburyport was to be taken. He became a man of solidly among the colonists and, it is said, stood with Henry Vane against John Winthrop when the latter persecuted Anne Hutchinson for her religious views. For this, Dummer was punished and his name omitted from the magistracy, but the reverse was a short one only and doubtless he busied himself with that farm within the boundaries of which the present Dummer Academy now stands. He had five sons, one of whom, "Jeremiah, became a silversmith and settled in Boston." Jeremiah was the father of two sons who are well known in New England history, Jeremy and William. Of these, Jeremy became an accomplished man of the world; he was a theologian, a jurist, and a diplomatist and served America in negotiations in England. He appears to have been a friend of the distinguished Englishmen of the Augustan age and to have been a man in every way well equipped to defend his country before a European audience. He was the author of the well known "Defence of the New England Charters," a pamphlet written in behalf of a colony as against the usurpation of its powers by the central government.

But it is with his brother William that we have to do in this paper. He was born in Boston in 1677 and the first mention of him is said to be when he was represented as living at Plymouth in England and acting as Commissioner for Massachusetts. While he was still commissioner he was made lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. He had married a daughter of Governor Dudley and that official's administration had been a troubled one. That of Shute, his successor, was not a quiet one and when William Dummer assumed the duties of governor he had grave possibilities on his hands. Nevertheless, by tact and firmness, aided no doubt by the fact that he was a native New Englander and much in sympathy with the Massachusetts men, he made a success of his administration and did so again in 1729, when for a few months he was called to the place of Governor Burnet, that

**"WORLD IN BOSTON"
EXHIBIT TO PRESENT
COMPLETE PROGRAM**

(Continued from Page One.)

son of William III's bishop whose name we have seen before. When the reader goes to the Isle of Wight and visits Carisbrooke, it may interest him to know that the sometime lieutenant governor of that pleasant island on the Solent was father-in-law to the man that left land for a boy's school not many miles from Boston. ("The First Century of Dummer Academy," by Nehemiah Cleaveland, Boston, 1865). Mrs. Dummer's brother-in-law, Capt. Joseph Atkins, was present with the English force when it took Gibraltar from the French.

William Dummer made a will on June 28, 1756, which became operative in 1761. By a clause in the instrument he sets apart "his dwelling house and farm in Newbury for the establishment of a grammar school to stand forever on the farm" (Cleaveland, op. cit.). A grammar school, be it understood, meant a school where was taught Latin grammar. Still retained that meaning in Dummer's time, it being an inheritance of the English usage, of which mention is made so often in English literature and history. Attention is called to this meaning in a report which the trustees issued in 1837, entitled "An Account of Dummer Academy," printed at the press of the Boston Courier. It is plain that the trustees wished to reconcile the rigid construction of the trust with the needs of the school in a day when the meaning of the term "grammar" had changed. They feel that if the work of the school be made too much of that of a classical seminary its opportunities will be lost and the real and important powers of the school be neglected. They realize that things have become more complex and say with moderation and accuracy that "it is, perhaps, a fault of our republican propensities, in a restless pursuit after novelties, to forsake the old paths, even when most safe, and to confound the fluctuations of innovation with the professions of improvement." These words contain rather a pretty bit of statement; though they were written nearly three quarters of a century ago, they contain a warning that can be applied to present times with perfect correctness and that has so much wisdom in it that it is not likely to be heeded.

Towards the close of the mastership of the very able Samuel Moody, the school was made a public seminary by the Massachusetts Legislature on October 3, 1782, and "is the oldest school for instruction in the learned languages in New-England," according to the "Account," to which we have referred. Such it remains today and, other things being equal, it is a question whether a school of this sort, with its more modest scale of expense, and with something that no money can buy or create, a well defined tradition, be not a better place to send a boy than more elaborate and costly institutions, that however honorable their intentions seem only able to produce an effect that reminds that of some humorous passages in some of Thackeray's books. At all events, institutions like the Dummer Academy have one important function, all the more so in a land that is all too prone to hurry, that are monuments. Monuments not of some bygone founder, not of "boys" that did life's work but do it no longer, but monuments to an idea, perhaps we had better say guide posts to it; this idea is that enlightenment is a thing that must be had by the brethren for their own and other brethren's good. This idea can never grow old nor can it moulder; there is nothing old-fashioned about light.

In the United States, enormous attention undoubtedly is paid to teaching certain things from books to the youth of the country, though to call it education is a matter perhaps of enthusiasm. It is nothing new, the country has always devoted attention to this work; only today it is done in larger quantities. But in the '40 it was appreciated in a way that shows itself in the lists of schools; for example, a catalogue of the scholars at Dummer Academy printed at Newburyport in 1841 gives the number as 57; of these boys, five came from southern states, two from Java and one from Newfoundland. Another thing that has arrested our attention in Mr. Cleaveland's address is that wherein he speaks of the thoroughness of Samuel Moody, the first head master. Mr. Cleaveland says: "To fit his boys for college and to fit them well was his ambition and pride, and though a majority of his pupils stopped short of the collegiate course, still he believed that even for them there was no other discipline of equal value." This, by implication, puts the whole thing in a nutshell; no thoroughness is ever lost and nothing thoroughly learned can, by its training, fail to help one, no matter what one's vocation is to be. If a boy learns his grammar thoroughly, it has accustomed

**ASKS CITIZENS TO AID
IN KEEPING BOSTON
CITY CHARTER INTACT**

(Continued from Page One.)

A communication from the members of the committee of 100 Boston citizens which led the campaign for the adoption of Boston city charter is being received by citizens of the commonwealth today urging them to request their senators in the Legislature to vote against the Lomasney bill amending the charter so as to increase the number of councilmen from 9 to 27.

A mass meeting of Boston citizens to protest against the amendment may be held under the direction of the Senate before the bill comes before the Senate for consideration, it is said.

The signers of the letter urging a statewide protest against the Lomasney bill are members of the executive committee of the committee or 100. They are: Morton Prince, Edmund Billings, Arthur F. Estabrook, Robert Homans, John F. Hosford, James A. McKibben, George R. Nutter, William C. Pee, Bernard J. Rothwell, Michael H. Sullivan, George B. Upman and John T. Wheelwright.

"The present charter has freed the voters from boss rule," the letter says. "It has brought back the power into the hands of the people. The movement which brought it about was actuated by the same spirit which is fighting for the rule of the people throughout the country."

"Less than two years in operation, the charter has accomplished all that its friends predicted and its enemies feared. It has secured the highest type of city council that Boston has had in many years. It has enabled the citizens to know fully the record of the various candidates, to watch closely the public acts of the councillors and to hold them to strict accountability.

"No public demand has arisen for a change. Without agitation or discussion on the part of the people, the politicians return to the attack and are attempting to repeat a vital part of the charter. They do not even wait until the four years have expired for which the present mayor as elected under the charter. They do not even pretend to give the charter a fair trial.

"We appeal to the citizens of these cities which have secured for themselves new charters in this general movement for reform, to do all in their power to prevent Boston from again being placed under machine rule."

MUSIC NOTES

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.

We were privileged to hear still another great oratorio when the People's Choral Union sang Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus" Sunday night. The soloists were Miss Marie Stoddard, soprano; Mrs. Maude W. Grove, contralto; Dr. Franklin Lawton, tenor, all of New York, and Charles Bennett, bass, of Boston.

**LIBRARY WORKERS
TO HOLD CONCERT**

The Boston Public Library Employees Benefit Association will give a concert and dancing party for the trust fund of the association April 28, at Copley hall, at 8 o'clock.

Col. Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees, have given the proceeds from the sale of his book, "The Old Town House of Boston," to the association. The total of contributions is now about \$5400.

**OFFICIALS DETAIN
75 PASSENGERS**

Seventy-five of the immigrants on board the Italian steamer Sannio, Captain Doderer, which arrived at East Boston Sunday from Mediterranean ports, were detained today by the immigration officials. She brought 19 cabin and 739 steerage passengers from Genoa, Palermo, Napoli, Venice and Madeira. There were 75 children aboard the ship.

**MR. TAFT NAMES
NEW DIPLOMATS**

WASHINGTON—The President today nominated: To be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary: Henry S. Boutell of Illinois, to Switzerland; Edwin V. Morgan of New York, to Portugal; Laurits S. Swenson of Minnesota, to Norway.

STUDIO NOTES.

The second annual competition for a Mason & Hamlin piano is held at the New England Conservatory, Jordan hall, this afternoon. The judges are Max Fiedler, Arthur Foote and George W. Chadwick.

INSPECTING MARINE BARRACKS.

Major Louis J. McGill, U. S. M. C., assistant adjutant and inspector of the marine corps is at the Charlestown navy yard today inspecting the marine barracks and naval prison.

HIM TO AN EXACTNESS

him to an exactness of thought that will remain with him whatever his afterwork may be and that he will carry into that work when he has to do it.

**SENATOR LODGE PUTS
IN SHOE WORKERS'
'FREE LIST' PROTEST**

(Continued from Page One.)

House program today dealt with emergency bills, with a report late in the afternoon on the free list measure by Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee. A week or more of debate on the measure is anticipated, though its ultimate passage is not doubted.

Beyond a question the Democrats would put raw wool on the free list in their bill were it not for the question of revenue. Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, chairman of the ways and means committee, is firmly of the belief that they should show their willingness and ability to enact practical tariff legislation upon the schedule by schedule plan. He believes the way to do this is to make each bill stand by itself in the matter of producing sufficient revenue to run the government so far as this can be consistently done.

The wool schedule is one of the great revenue schedules of the tariff law, producing about \$42,000,000 a year. About half of this is made up of duties collected on raw wool. The prohibitive duties on manufactured woolens, some of them running as high as 400 per cent ad valorem can be made to produce more revenue by being sweepingly cut. The plans are to cut them on the average about 45 per cent.

Every dollar that is cut from the raw wool duties, however, is a loss and must be made up in some other way. Fifty per cent reduction would mean a loss of more than \$10,000,000, which is about all that the conservatives think can be carried by the woolen duties.

Besides this, the Canadian reciprocity will be different from that of last winter. Unlike the lineup at that time, the situation in the Senate will to a certain extent revolve around the farmers' free list bill. The House Democrats take up that bill today and will probably pass it and send it over to the Senate by the latter part of the week.

The Senate is now more evenly divided than it was in the last session and has lost several of its stanchest and ablest defenders of high protection. Both Republicans and Democrats in that body have had added to their ranks men of the insurgent or progressive type, making the general situation much more uncertain than previously. And there is to be reckoned with at this time the unalterable determination of the President to force the Canadian agreement to a vote in the Senate.

In the last session the leaders in that body believed the President was merely trying to force their hands when he talked about an extra session if reciprocity failed to reach a roll call.

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The Senate is now more evenly divided than it was in the last session and has lost several of its stanchest and ablest defenders of high protection. Both Republicans and Democrats in that body have had added to their ranks men of the insurgent or progressive type, making the general situation much more uncertain than previously. And there is to be reckoned with at this time the unalterable determination of the President to force the Canadian agreement to a vote in the Senate.

In the last session the leaders in that body believed the President was merely trying to force their hands when he talked about an extra session if reciprocity failed to reach a roll call.

**REBELS OF MEXICO
PREPARE TO DISBAND
AT CLOSE OF TRUCE**

John G. Gerrish of Brookline, a forestry department employee, has designed a powerful spraying machine for use it gypsy and brown-tail moth work and it has been constructed at the town stables in Brookline by employees of the town.

The largest sprayer the town now has in use holds 400 gallons, has a seven horsepower engine and is capable of 105 pounds pressure and throws a stream about 60 feet. The new machine has a capacity of 600 gallons, is equipped with a 12-horsepower marine engine and is easily capable of 300 pounds pressure.

CLOTHING AND OTHER NECESSARIES

clothing and other necessities without payment of duty.

4. This armistice shall remain in effect five days beginning at 12 o'clock noon.

5. Passes to and from camp shall be granted to members of the Madero family, peace commissioners, those hauling supplies and others whose legitimate duties require their passage to and from camp. The form of the pass shall be agreed upon.

**SCOUTS ARRANGED
AGAINST TIPPING**

The boy scouts are starting a crusade against tipping. A change has been recommended in the scout law by a committee of the national council of the Boy Scouts of America, and this recommendation sent to the members of the national council probably will be adopted within a few days, unless there is strong opposition.

Short-Story Writing

A course of 1000—1000 in the history, structure, and writing of the short story, selected by Newell, and Lipps' Magazine.

1000—1000 in the study of the short story under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell and leading colleges.

250-page catalog free. Write to-day.

The Home Correspondence School Room 2220 Newfield, Mass.

HOTEL OSTEND

Whole Block, Boarders' Front, Atlantic City, N. J.

Cap. 500, Spec. Inviting Moderate Rates.

Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths. Booklet and calendar. Select location. D. P. RAHTER.

SCHOOLS

Short-Story Writing

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**BOOKS ON
GARDENING**

W. B. Clarke Co.

Catalogue Free

26 & 28 Tremont St.

Boston, Mass.

**COLD STORAGE FOR
FURS**

Insured against Fire, Moths and Theft

JACKSON & CO. 126 Tremont St.

Leading Events in Athletic World Dartmouth Track Squad

DARTMOUTH TRACK MEN HAVE HAD LONG TRAINING THIS YEAR

Coach Hillman Now Getting Squad in Final Shape for Penn Relays — Other Meets.

SANDERSON A FIND

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth track men have had longer training this year than ever before in the history of the college. This has been made possible by the new gymnasium. A new feature was started this year to bring more men out for the track. Alumni have given 20 silver cups to be awarded at the close of a series of weekly interclass meets. These have greatly increased the interest in the track and have developed much needed material, particularly in the freshman class.

Men at the track training table at the Hanover inn are: Holdman, Buck, Tilley, Enright, Mason, Haywood, Dolan, O'Connor, Willy and Olson. Others are to be added.

Sanderson '11 has probably been the most valuable find of the series of indoor meets. With practically no track experience he has developed into the best half-miler in college. Gardner '13 in the quarter-mile has been developed in these meets and is now one of the best varsity men. Harmon '13 failed to break the college mile record only because of a large handicap. In the freshman class, Bacon, Willy, Dolan, Haywood and O'Connor have proved their value as varsity men next year. But these meets have not only brought out new men but have given the regular men the advantage of competitive training through a long period.

Coach Hillman is now getting his men into final shape for the Pennsylvania relay carnival, to be held in Philadelphia April 29. In this meet Dartmouth will enter Holdman and Buck in the pole vault, Buck in the broad jump, Enright or Mason on the high jump and Tilley in the hammer throw. Last year in this meet Dartmouth placed first in the high jump, second in the pole vault and third in the hammer throw. The freshman relay team for this carnival will be composed probably of Haywood, Dolan, Willy, O'Connor and Olson.

Dartmouth also is scheduled for a meet with Harvard May 6. The close of the track season will come with the New England inter-collegiate meet, to which Dartmouth will bring this year greatly increased strength. For four consecutive years Dartmouth has won this meet, last year winning permanent possession of the cup.

In the pole-vault this year Dartmouth has Captain Holdman. He has the college record at 12ft. and last year broke the New England inter-collegiate record at 11ft. 8 1/2 in. Wright '13 is now doing 11ft. 6in. In the high jump Enright and Mason, both sophomores, lead. The weakest spot is in the sprints, Wilkins '13 and Russell '11, being the best men. Steinert '12, Gardner '13 and Duffie '11, are the best quarter-milers.

Dartmouth will hold its annual Paene meet on the 19 and 20 of May in which will be entered men from preparatory schools from all parts of the East.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Per cent.
Won. Lost. 1910.

Detroit 4 2 .700

New York 4 2 .690

Washington 4 2 .667

Boston 4 3 .575

Cleveland 4 3 .571

St. Louis 3 6 .500

Philadelphia 1 6 .375

RESULTS SATURDAY.

Boston 4, Philadelphia 3.

Chicago 3, Detroit 2.

New York-Washington, postponed.

Cleveland-St. Louis, postponed.

GAMES TODAY.

Philadelphia at Boston.

Washington at New York.

St. Louis at Detroit.

Cleveland at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

Per cent.
Won. Lost. 1910.

Philadelphia 7 1 .875

Chicago 4 2 .750

New York 4 3 .571

Pittsburg 4 3 .571

Cincinnati 2 4 .333

Boston 3 6 .250

St. Louis 5 6 .236

Brooklyn 2 6 .230

RESULTS SATURDAY.

Boston-Brooklyn, postponed.

Chicago 7, St. Louis 3.

New York-Cincinnati, postponed.

Pittsburg-Cincinnati, postponed.

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

Pittsburg 1, Cincinnati 0.

Chicago 7, St. Louis 0.

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Brooklyn.

New York at Philadelphia.

Chicago at Cincinnati.

Pittsburg at St. Louis.

YALE ELECTS CAPTAIN TONIGHT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A meeting of the Yalearsity soccer team of 1911 will be held at Haughton hall, tonight, for the purpose of electing a leader for 1912.

BASEBALL TUESDAY NEW YORK AMERICAN LEAGUE HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c

Wright & Ditson, 344 Washington St., Herrick's, Copley St., Cashin's, Parker House and Young's.

BROWN AND TECH TRACK ATHLETES NAMED FOR MEET

Fourteen Events on Schedule Which Promises to Furnish Some Close Competition on Andrews Field.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The first outdoor track meet of the season in this city will be held Saturday afternoon at Andrews field between the Brown team and a squad from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The teams are said to be evenly matched and some interesting contests are looked for.

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RHODE ISLAND FISH PRODUCT FOR A YEAR REACHES \$1,752,000

Returns Secured by Census Bureau Show Increases in Value, but Decrease in Number Employed.

WASHINGTON—The returns of the fisheries of Rhode Island for 1908, compared with those for 1905, show an increase in the value of equipment and in the quantity and value of products, but a decrease in the number of persons employed, it is stated in the special report on the general census of fisheries of the United States for 1908, soon to be issued by Census Director Durand.

The number of persons, exclusive of 89 shrimpers, employed in the industry was 1404 in 1908, as compared with 1708 in 1905; 1424 in 1902, and 1602 in 1880. The value of the equipment was greater in 1908 than shown in any preceding canvass, and amounted to \$877,000, as compared with \$715,000 in 1905, and \$535,000 in 1902. The value of the products in 1908 was \$1,752,000, as compared with \$1,647,000 in 1905, and \$1,156,000 in 1902.

The quantity of fish caught in 1908 was 44,254,000 pounds, as compared with 23,896,000 pounds in 1905, but in 1889 the catch was 127,365,000 pounds, with a value of \$935,000, while in 1880 it amounted to \$85,000, pounds, worth \$81,000. The variations in quantity are due chiefly to the great fluctuations in the menhaden catch, which amounted to over 112,000,000 pounds in 1889, less than 1,000,000 pounds in 1902, and nearly 18,000,000 pounds in 1908. The total value of products, however, is but little affected by the catch of this low-price fish.

The value of the shellfish products of the state, including the squid, constituted 69 per cent of the value of all fishery products in 1908. The oyster product, as measured by value, was the most important in the state. In quantity also, if figured at gross weight, the oyster catch, amounting to nearly 50,000 tons, largely exceeded that of all other fishery products.

Of the \$543,000 worth of fish proper caught in 1908, \$314,000 worth were taken in the vessel fisheries and \$228,000 worth in shore and boat fisheries. Scup was first in value, with \$158,000; and then, in the order named, sardine or weakfish, \$72,000; flatfish and flounders, \$60,000; menhaden, \$48,000; cod, \$42,000; butterfish, \$42,000; mackerel, \$25,000; and swordfish, \$18,000. There were caught also the following varieties, in smaller values: Tautog, sea bass, halibut, eels, chub, pollock, etc.

The value of the oyster catch in 1908 was \$69,000; that of lobsters, \$152,000; and clams, \$77,000. Of the oysters, \$967,000 represented market oysters taken from private areas, and \$2500 seed oysters, partly from public and partly from private areas. Recent canvasses have shown a material increase in the market-oyster product of the state, which was 1,223,000 bushels in 1908, worth an average of 80 cents a bushel, as compared with 755,000 bushels in 1905, worth \$874,000, and 203,000 bushels in 1889, worth \$272,000.

The lobster product in 1908 was valued at \$152,000, as compared with \$64,000 in 1905; the latter being the highest value up to that year. The increase in the lobster product is due to the work of a commission in Rhode Island which has devised a method of rearing young lobsters until they become able to care for themselves.

PUBLIC TO SEE JACKSON GIRLS ON THE STAGE

The first anniversary of the founding of Jackson College and the segregation of the Tufts women students will be celebrated with the presentation of Frederick Bullard's opera, "Jack and the Baked Bean Stalk," by the girls of Jackson College, in the Jackson gymnasium, Thursday and Friday evenings. The general public is given its first chance to attend one of these productions, as feminine audiences have been insisted upon hitherto.

The arrangements are under the direction of the entertainment committee of the All-Around Club—Miss Gladys M. Wilber of Pembroke, Me.; Miss Eliza M. Phillips of Lowell and Miss Gladys L. Cobb of Mansfield. Miss Audrey L. Duffey of Medford, vice-president of the senior class, is advertising manager; Miss Bertha M. Shepard of Everett, stage manager; Miss Marion C. Shorey of Winthrop, property manager; Miss Charlotte J. Waterman, costume manager.

PRESIDENT FAUNCE TALKS ON BIBLE

Clergymen of various denominations gathered at Trinity church Sunday night to observe the three hundredth anniversary of the publication of the King James version of the Bible.

W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown university, who opened the service, said in part:

"With the King James version at hand, the founders of Massachusetts, the settlers of the western reserve and the pioneers in Oregon carried divine authority in their saddlebags, enthroned it on the desk of the country school and put it in the hands of every child."

DARTMOUTH PLANS CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS



ROBERT P. BASS.

MANY CHANGES MADE IN MAINE M. E. PASTORATES

BIDDEFORD, Me.—About 30 changes of pastorates were made by Bishop Thomas B. Neely in his announcement of assignments at the Sunday evening session of the annual Maine Methodist Episcopal conference.

Principal among the new appointments probably was that of the Rev. J. W. Arters, lately transferred from the Delaware conference, where he had a charge in Wilmington, to the Congress Street church in Portland. Other changes were:

Portland district—Brunswick, the Rev. J. H. Roberts; North Conway, N. H., the Rev. W. P. Morrill; Ogunquit, the Rev. J. E. Clancy; Eldridge Orr's and Bailey islands; the Rev. F. A. Sullivan; Saco, the Rev. J. F. Haley; West Baldwin and Hiram, supplied by Ray Kimball; Yarmouthville, the Rev. Charles W. Mock.

Augusta district—Bingham, the Rev. L. R. Swan; Bowdoinham, the Rev. C. W. Betsy; East Livermore, the Rev. L. W. Southers; Gorham, the Rev. C. O. Berry; Gardner, no appointment; Industry and Stark, the Rev. George Ingraham; Lewiston (Hammond street), the Rev. I. A. Bean; Lisbon, the Rev. Arthur Tarbell; Newbury, the Rev. C. L. Banghart; Mercer, the Rev. F. R. Welsh; North Anson and Embden, the Rev. Anthony E. Roberts; Oxford and Wellington, the Rev. Clarence Brown; Richmond, the Rev. A. A. Lewis; New Sharon, the Rev. F. R. Welsh; Mechanic Falls, the Rev. C. E. Brooks; Rumford Center, the Rev. J. F. Alvery; Solon, the Rev. J. P. Roberts; Vienna, the Rev. H. C. Glidden; Wayne and North Wayne, to be supplied.

NEWSPAPER HEADS NOW IN NEW YORK FOR CONVENTIONS

NEW YORK—Editors and publishers of newspapers from various sections of the country are arriving in New York for the convention which began here today of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

The meetings of the two bodies, which will end with a joint banquet, will continue until Friday.

Directors of the Associated Press began proceedings by assembling at their association headquarters, No. 195 Broadway, this morning. It is expected that nearly all of the retiring officers of the organization will be reelected. These are: President, Frank B. Noyes; first vice-president, R. M. Johnson; second vice-president, Frank P. MacLennan; secretary and general manager, Melville E. Stone; assistant general manager, Charles S. Diehl; treasurer, James R. Youatt. An opposition ticket has been nominated to oppose the reelection of the retiring directors.

POSTAL CLOSING IS SATISFACTORY

Although nearly all of the letter carriers were off duty Sunday the mail service this morning was not delayed in the least. Every letter carrier in the Boston postal district reported half an hour earlier and the mail that had accumulated Saturday night was distributed in the regular time. Postmaster Mansfield said "the carriers showed a commendable spirit in the manner in which they hurried their work this morning.

"I think the Sunday closing will be permanent."

By the new regulation the general delivery window is open Sundays only between 10 and 11 a. m.

Of the 180 letter carriers only 10 were on duty Sunday and the latter will be compensated for the two hours they worked by getting as much time off during the week. They will work Sundays only once in 16 weeks, while the clerks who worked yesterday will not be on duty again Sundays for about six weeks.

ANDOVER BURGLAR IDENTIFIED.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The burglar shot in Andover early Thursday morning by Police Officer Charles H. Newton Jr. after he had taken a basket of eggs from the latter's home, has been identified by Mrs. Kaviner Kokmont of 153 Prospect street this city, as her husband.

HANOVER, N. H.—A conference on scientific management for the benefit of the manufacturers and business men of New Hampshire and neighboring states is to be held here Oct. 12, 13 and 14 under the auspices of the Amos Tuck school of Dartmouth College.

As far as is known, it is the first public meeting of its kind to be arranged for business men interested in "scientific management," and the director of the Tuck school, Prof. Harlow S. Person, Ph. D., and his assistants have been busy for some time working out the plans.

Such men as Frederick W. Taylor of Philadelphia, the founder of the "Taylor system"; Henry L. Gantt of New York, Harrington Emerson of New York and Henry P. Kendall of Norwood, Mass., will give papers.

On the evening of Oct. 13 the chairman of the session will be Gov. Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire, and the principal speaker will be Frederick L. Cleveland of New York, who has recently been appointed by President Taft to investigate business methods at Washington. His address will be on "The Application of the Scientific Method to the Activities of the State."

The first meeting will open Thursday evening, Oct. 12, with Mr. Taylor as the principal speaker. He will talk on "The Principles of Scientific Management."

The Friday morning meeting will be in charge of B. A. Kimball of Concord, N. H., a trustee of Dartmouth College. At this meeting Mr. Gantt will give a paper on "The Task and the Proper Day's Work." Mr. Emerson will speak on "The Opportunity of Labor Under a System of Scientific Management."

The presiding officer at the Friday afternoon meeting will be Charles H. Jones of Boston. The speakers at that session will be Mr. Kendall, his topic being "Types of Management: Unsystematized, Systematized and Scientific."

He will be followed by James M. Dodge of Philadelphia, who will talk on "The spirit in which scientific management should be approached." At 3:30 o'clock the round-table conferences will be opened in various rooms of the Tuck school, the different discussions being: "Scientific management in machine manufacture;" "Scientific management in textile manufacture;" "Scientific management in shoe manufacture;" "Scientific management in printing and publishing;" "Scientific management in pulp and paper manufacture;" "Efficiency in lumbering and in the management of timber properties;" "Academic efficiency."

These will be led by such men as H. K. Hathaway of Philadelphia, Carl G. Barth of Philadelphia, Eugene Szepesi of Boston, W. R. Brown of Portland, Me., and Berlin, N. H., Minor Chipman of New York, Morris L. Cooke of Philadelphia, and George H. Chedel, a paper expert.

Mayor James Logan of Worcester will preside at the morning meeting, Oct. 14, and he will also open the discussion which is to be on "The Application of Business Methods to the Government of a Municipality."

Additional courses on "The Civilization and Art of the Roman, Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance Ages" under the direction of Prof. John Osborne Sumner, will be added to the curriculum of the Harvard summer school during the coming season, commencing in the first week of July.

Like the other courses provided by the Harvard summer school, they are the result of a demand manifested by the students who have spent their summer months in Cambridge of late years.

The number of pupils in this course will be limited to 60, and when the course is completed with outside reading and examination it will count as a half-course toward the degree of A. A., and is recognized by the Boston school board.

WELLESLEY CREW SQUADS AT WORK

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The crew squads at Wellesley College for the spring have just been formed and practice is under way.

The 1911 squad is as follows: Madeline Andrews, Meta Bennett, Helen Coffin, Dorothy Clark, Eunice Chandler, Gladys Earle, Constance Ennis, Marguerite Fitzgerald, Edith Hall, Geraldine Howard, Lucile Kroger, Helen Paul, Alberta Peltz, Agnes Roche, Ethel Smith, Jeannette Smith, Helen Slagle, Anna Skinner, Ruth Winch; coxswain, Marjorie Wyatt.

The 1912 squad is: Helen Batcheller, Dorothy Bowden, Catharine Brown, Alice Butler, Nellie Curry, Mildred Fenner, Lura Griswold, Dorothy Hart, Cecelia Hollingsworth, Ethelyn Jones, Hazel Lockwood, Alice Paine, Endora Peek, Corinne Searle, Dorothy Sunney, Helen White, Margaret Wright.

The golf, hockey, tennis, running, archery and basketball squads will begin practise Tuesday.

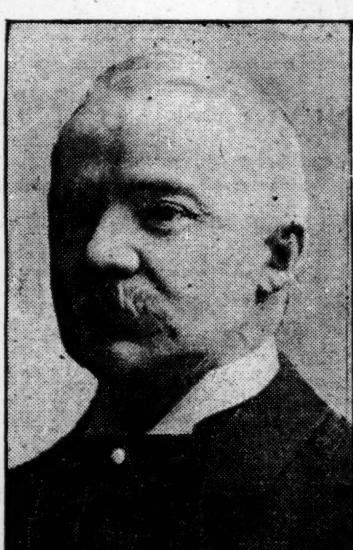
CHAMBER BRANCH PLANS FOR DINNER

Admiral Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N., retired, president of the Fore River Ship Building Company; Prof. E. H. Gay, dean of the business school of Harvard University; John A. Sullivan, chairman of the finance commission, and George S. Smith, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are the speakers announced for the dinner of the Under Forty division of the chamber at the Hotel Somerset Wednesday evening, May 2.

John W. Farley, president of the division, will preside at the dinner and introduce the speakers. Waldron H. Rand and Malcolm Lang will be in charge of the music and lead the singing. A reception committee is to be appointed, consisting of the members of the governing board and several other members of the division.

MISSION WORK LAYMEN'S TOPIC

NEEDHAM, Mass.—The "Forward Movement" in the Episcopal church will be considered by laymen from the various parishes in the diocese and the clergy at a dinner in the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Friday, May 5, at 6:30 p. m. Bishop Lawrence, Frederick W. Dalinger of Cambridge and W. R. Stirling of Chicago, leading laymen in the West, and a member of the executive committee of the board of missions will be the speakers.



JAMES LOGAN.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND MR. TAFT TO VISIT NEWARK

NEWARK, N. J.—Theodore Roosevelt will make an address at the unveiling of the Abraham Lincoln statue in this city on Memorial day.

That will be about a fortnight after the visit President Taft is expected to pay to Newark on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of St. John's Lodge, E. and A. M., the oldest Masonic organization in the state.

It is planned that Mr. Roosevelt shall receive the memorial for Lincoln Post. A \$25,000 bequest from the estate of Amos H. Van Horn will pay for the statue. Ralph E. Lum, representing the Van Horn executors, will present it to the post, and the post in turn formally will give it to the city.

President Taft's address will be in the Kruger auditorium on the evening of May 13. Previous to his appearance there he will be entertained at a reception in the home of Franklin Murphy, former governor.

MACCABEES CHOOSE DAYTON.

MANSFIELD, O.—Dayton was selected as the place for holding the second quadrennial review of the Knights of the Macabees of Ohio in 1915 at the closing session of the supreme camp here recently.

COLLEGE SOCIETY TO TOUR ALASKA.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Prof. Ralph S. Tarr, the Cornell geologist, and Prof. Ernest Martin of the University of Wisconsin, Tarr's former student, will head an expedition to Alaska this summer to continue their investigations of the glaciators there for the National Geographic Society.

GOVERNMENT TO RUN MINE.

WASHINGTON—A government operated mine, to be run not for profit but to obtain scientific data, will begin operations about May 1, when the new experimental coal-mining plant at Bruceport, Pa., near Pittsburgh, is opened.

CONCRETE MILL AT FT. WORTH.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Another smokestack will be added to Ft. Worth's skyline when a concrete planing mill in course of construction on the Arlington Heights boulevard, near the Frisco tracks, is completed. The main building of the mill will be made of reinforced concrete and steel and will cover practically a block.

THOUGHTS OF DELIVERY.

"These are the days when the young student has a terrific mental struggle."

"About what?"

"Whether to preach or pitch."—Washington Herald.

HIS DEFENSE.

"Henry will never take you out in society again. You sure disgraced me the last time. I took you down to Lillie Greene's party and you began eating with your knife. And when I corrected you, what did you say?"

"I just told you that my fork leaked."

—Atchison Globe.

AFTER BASEBALL NEWS.

"The boss wants you in his office right away," said the bookkeeper. "I guess it's the bounce for yours."

"Nix," declared the office boy. "He only wants to find out what new players have been signed."—Washington Herald.

SMILE A LITTLE.

Smooth away your ugly scowl,

Be yourself awhile;

Lots of folks can hear you growl,

Few may see you smile.

—Cleveland Leader.

FUTILITY.

Teacher—Tommy, what is the meaning of the word "futility"?

Tommy—I don't know just exactly, but an example of it would be trying to tickle a turtle's back with a chicken feather.—Youngstown Telegram.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

The esteemed Chicago Tribune tells a correspondent that there is no hard and fast rule for the pronunciation of Illinois. It can be called either Illinois or Illinois.

Already more than this number of ticks have been applied for by those wishing to attend.

ORGAN RECITAL TO FILL CHURCH

BURNS AGENT HERE FOLLOWS UP CLUES IN SPRINGFIELD CASE

McManigle's Alleged Confession of Blowing Up Los Angeles Times Building Results in Arrests.

Extradition papers probably will be asked for the man arrested in Chicago who is charged by William J. Burns with the responsibility for dynamiting the Springfield municipal building. This is the information secured from Manager Taylor of the Boston office of the Burns detective agency today. The man under arrest in Chicago is one of seven who were taken in by the police after the alleged confession of Ortie E. McManigle to blowing up the Los Angeles Times building and other structures.

Manager Taylor only awaits further information from Springfield and the West before taking the necessary steps toward bringing the prisoner to this state.

TOLEDO, O.—William J. Burns, the former government detective who says that he has only "scratched the surface" in his efforts to run down the perpetrators of what he termed a plot against employers who refused to submit to the demands of the union, went to the union depot here this afternoon with an assistant and seized a grip, which they confess belongs to one of the three men under arrest and on their way to Los Angeles, Cal. The grip was taken to the central police station for examination.

The grip was checked here on April 11, Mr. Burns said, by J. W. McNamara, brother of the structural iron workers' secretary. Mr. Burns says he does not expect to make any arrests here. He may go to Columbus, O., from here.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—It is reported here today that the man known as David Caplan, the fourth man wanted in connection with the Los Angeles Times dynamiting, is already under arrest somewhere in the East and will be rushed to Los Angeles as soon as the two McNamaras and McManigal reach there.

CHICAGO—A full confession from Ortie E. McManigal, one of the men arrested in Detroit in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building which occurred on Oct. 1, 1910, when 21 persons perished, is said to have been obtained by Detective Reed of the Chicago police department, according to Capt. Stephen Wood, chief of the detective department, which has been acting in cooperation with the William J. Burns national agency in investigating the case.

According to Captain Wood it describes in detail the dynamiting of buildings, railroad trains and factories where conflicts between union and non-union labor existed.

The chief of the Chicago detective department said the confession was placed in the possession of attorneys representing the National Erectors Association to be used in the trial of the case against the men under arrest.

"More arrests in the case are expected and any disclosure of the details of the confession at this time would make them almost impossible," said Capt. Wood Sunday night. "The 'plants' of dynamite, found since the Indianapolis arrests, were told of in the confession and the names and whereabouts of other men, now being sought, are known to the detectives."

It is admitted today that McNamara and McManigal had been under police surveillance here for more than two months and that every movement they made was reported. The police intimate that detectives of the Burns agency actually saw the two men in the act of exploding bombs in recent outrages, since they have been under surveillance. No arrests were made, however, until Detective Burns felt his chain of evidence in the Los Angeles Times case had been completed. It is said that if the men cannot be convicted in connection with the Times explosion they will be brought back to this section of the country to answer for bomb explosions which were witnessed by the Burns operatives.

Captain Wood declared the chain of evidence against the prisoners was complete.

"Burns has been working on this case for five months and has had several of my men working with his for a couple of months," said Wood. "The reports of their investigations have come to me and I have examined them carefully. There is not the slightest question in my mind that the evidence against the dynamiters is conclusive. Those men were professional dynamiters, who had ample funds, employed by men who had considerable influence and aid of many persons in all parts of the country."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Marion county grand jury convened here today to investigate the finding of dynamite in the basement of the American Central Life building, in which the offices of J. J. McNamara were located.

If the dynamite was "planted" Prosecuting Attorney Baker declared this morning he intended to bring this fact out. Mr. Baker would not state definitely the actual object of the convening of the grand jury or its probable consequences, but declared a thorough investigation would be made.

Investigation expected to show, according to the police and Walter Drew, attorney for the National Erectors Association, that Indianapolis for two years has been the headquarters of conspiracy which has resulted in 80 destructive explosions of dynamite, causing a property loss of \$2,000,000 or more, continued

Sunday, after the arrest of John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, late Saturday. Ten assistants of detective William B. Burns, employed by the National Erectors Association, worked with the local police and detective department.

Against them, in their efforts to operate "open shops," its officials assert, explosions of dynamite under bridges, viaducts and buildings, from Springfield, Mass., to the Pacific coast, have been caused.

It was after the most serious of the explosions, that which wrecked the Los Angeles Times building, when 21 persons perished, that the indictments were returned by a grand jury, upon which were arrested here John J. McNamara and in Detroit J. B. Bryce, alleged to be James McNamara, brother of John J. McNamara, and Ortie E. McManigle.

The police claim to have found four bundles of dynamite at the headquarters of the association here.

A message received here Sunday night from Tiffin, O., says that Detective Burns found a "plant" there of between 300 and 400 pounds of dynamite.

Declaring that the police had "kidnapped" J. J. McNamara and that the finding of dynamite in a storage compartment belonging to the offices of the Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was not proof of McNamara's guilt, because detectives had often "created" evidence against labor unions, Frank M. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers Association, issued a formal public statement Sunday night on behalf of himself and the executive board.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—When John J. McNamara, James M. McNamara and Ortie McManigal arrive here to face charges of complicity in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building they will be given speedy trials, according to statements made today not only by Chief of Police Sebastian, but by the leaders of affiliated trade organizations.

The labor leaders conferred all of yesterday and today to have completed plans for the defense of the prisoners. The first step to be taken, it is believed, will be an application for a writ of habeas corpus whereby it is hoped the men will be released. It is asserted that they were kidnapped by the detectives employed by William J. Burns and that they had no opportunity to consult attorneys or offer a defense.

A representative of the district attorney said today that not fewer than 20 men will be arrested in a few days charged with complicity in the Times affair, although Sebastian says nobody is under surveillance. The representative of the Burns agency, on the other hand, declared that labor leaders here and in San Francisco have been closely watched for more than two weeks.

CINCINNATI—The police discovered at the former home of John J. McNamara, in a suburb of this city, what they claim is strong incriminating evidence against the McNamara brothers now under arrest for alleged complicity in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building.

In the room said by the relatives to have been occupied by James McNamara when at home, a trunk was found containing some clothes, iron worker's tools, some very fine saws, an electric arc, insulated wire and a "battery tester," used to measure the strength of electric batteries.

PROTEST AGAINST ARREST METHODS

A protest was made by Boston Typographical Union 13 on Sunday at Faneuil Hall regarding the methods employed in the arrest of Secretary J. J. McNamara of Indianapolis, and resolutions to that effect were adopted.

These nominations for the election of officers May 17 were made: For president—John J. O'Leary. Edward M. Martin, Thomas H. Gilman, Harvey Chappel, John F. Haley, Henry Foley, John A. Kopp, David X. Coughlan. For vice-president—Charles Whiting. Louis J. Hyde, James H. Breault, Leslie Whitney, Benji McCormick. For treasurer—Frank M. Flanagan. For secretary—Thomas P. Curtin, Joseph J. Dallas. For assistant secretary—John O. Battis.

JAPANESE ART NEVER EXCELLED, SAYS PROF. POPE

Ass't Prof. Arthur Pope of the fine arts department of Harvard University gave a talk on the conventions of Chinese and Japanese painting at the art museum Sunday afternoon.

Professor Pope made the statement that Chinese and Japanese painting is not only unlike western painting in appearance, and must be studied like the dialect of a foreign language in order to be fully understood, but that western painting has never equalled it in power. In the interpretation in line of the character of the form of things, the Japanese have never been excelled, except possibly by Turner, he said.

"The abstract representation of things is impossible in our western imitative art," said Professor Pope. "We express the look of the thing as seen at some particular moment, while the Japanese express the idea rather than the imitation."

Several paintings and prints from the museum collection were shown. One Chinese painting of the twelfth century was shown by Mr. Pope to be not entirely unlike early Florentine work, and the famous roll which is exhibited in the third Japanese room was said by him to be one of the finest paintings in the world.

Earle Rowe met visitors to the exhibition of recent acquisitions in the Egyptian department.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Mention of the summer home calls to mind not only the beauty of woods and fields and sky and sea, but houses with deep verandas, open to the breezes, muslin curtains, hard fibred rugs, chintzes, grass and rattan furniture. They entice to the mind's eye summer comfort. Matrons in town have sighed that they, too, might not have such a home to preside over. A few, more daring than the rest, have determined to have, if not two houses, at least two kinds of furnishings, and have found the experiment not expensive and very satisfactory. Some have gone so far as to say that one house is better than the two, for it has many of the advantages with less expense and care. Rugs and all heavy and rich draperies have been packed away and their places taken by arts and crafts rugs, art squares and grass mats. Simple muslin curtains have replaced handsome lace ones, cushions have been recovered with things suitable for the rough handling of summer and slipovers of bright cretonne or dark linen have protected rich upholstery. This has given a new aspect to the house, has lessened its care and brought with it relaxation and freedom supposed to belong to the summer months.

All these things, rings, matting, linoleums, shades, curtains, furniture covers, upholsteries, draperies and wall papers, both seasonal and all-the-year-round, are carried by John H. Gray & Sons Company, 646-658 Washington street. Just now particular attention is being given to things suitable to the summer home, but the store always carries those that are good for any and all times of the year.

One of the best styles of headgear that has yet been introduced for motorizing is a turban shown by the Jordan Marsh Company. It is smart and made of Italian braid severely trimmed with silk velvet ribbon. It is to be seen both in black and colors. New shapes from Paris for semi-dress motoring are distinctive. Several models are shown. They are made of silk braid trimmed with silk velvet and silk straw braids.

The popular sailor is in three distinct styles. Those by Victor Jay of London are made of tag and fine weaves of Italian braids and trimmed with game feathers. For outings and traveling they are just the thing. The Knox sailors are made of fine Knox braid, leather lined and trimmed merely with silk band. They make an excellent hat for business, walking and sports. Madame Sherry sailors have a smart roll brim, Knox style braid, are full silk lined and finished with a silk velvet ribbon.

Genuine Panama hats of the newest mode have wide brims with turned edges and silk ribbon band.

In addition to these the Jordan Marsh Company is presenting some handsome tailored hats. The assortment of fine Japanese, Russian and Italian taga braids include large, small and medium shapes.

The stock of the G. Wildes Smith Company has been purchased by Chandler & Co., and is placed on sale this week at its store on Tremont street, near West. Everything is marked at a reduction of 25 to 40 per cent. Suits, dresses, coats, waists, neckwear, gloves, all are included in these prices. Everybody who is familiar with the excellent goods carried by the G. Wildes Smith Company knows what to expect from this announcement, especially when it is stated that almost the entire stock is new. Other purchases are going in at the same prices. Dresses and costumes made from materials that came from France, striped and embroidered voiles, marquise, bordered foulards, embroidered crepe de chines and cachemire de soies are among the things on sale. Tailored suits are in a great variety of style, materials and trimmings.

The annual white sale comes at the same time. Preparations for this have been going on for some time with the object of making it the most attractive the firm has ever held. French underwear, daintily hand-embroidered, is marked at especially low prices.

This week persons looking for fine floor coverings can secure fine royal Wilton rugs at great reductions in price. H. R. Lane & Co. of 34 and 38 Chauncy street have marked every regular royal Wilton rug in their stock to a figure way below the regular values. Rugs 9x12 that were \$39.50 are now \$27.35, and \$36.50 rugs are \$25.65. All patterns are included in this markdown.

Early this morning L. P. Hollander & Co. opened to its patrons a special sale of women's spring coats for traveling, automobile, street and evening wear. These fine garments are all marked at the prices of ordinary ones. The evening and dress wraps are beautiful. Some are imported models. A handsome imported automobile coat is of gray novelty worsted, trimmed with broadcloth and braid and lined throughout with silk. A number of automobile traveling coats are made of imported mixtures in both three-fourth and full length. They will be found most serviceable by the tourist as well as good to look upon. Suits and millinery also have been reduced.

Fresh strawberries dipped in fondant, as they come, cherries and other fruits, treated in the same way, are features of the Martha Washington candies, a store for the sale of which has just been opened in Boston at 17 Temple place. These confections, which first were known in Washington and Baltimore, now have a reputation distributed over a wide area, stores having been established in several cities. Visitors to Atlantic City and Washington became familiar with them long ago. William

A. Easterday of Washington and Miss Saunders are here to assist Miss Harold in opening the local shop. It is decorated with colonial flags and other things bespeaking the days in which George and Martha Washington reigned at Mt. Vernon, and with pink and white azaleas.

A feature of the suits that are shown this week by the E. T. Slattery Company that will appeal to the many women who have never liked the tight skirt are the new models of skirts showing fulness in the back. For those who prefer the hobble skirt there are many of that style also. The suits are shown in blue, black and white serges, gray worsteds, English homespun, black satins and English mohairs. The coats have a short effect with sailor collars and broad braid trimming.

Both stores of James McCreevy & Co. in New York are having a sale today and tomorrow of French bordered marquises and St. Gall dotted Swiss flounces, with white ground and colored borders. Imported mohair Sicilian and wool serge in navy and black are reduced from \$1.50 to 95 cents, and natural earn rough Shantung pongee is marked 50 cents a yard.

Handsome new garments, suits of French serge, Scotch mixtures, novelty weaves, etc., have been received by Meyer Jonasson & Co., and placed on sale at prices that run from \$25 to \$35. New satin suits are more. Satin coats and wraps and serge coats are marked at special values. Very pretty new voile and marquise waists are shown at \$4.50, \$5, \$5.90 and \$6.50. Pretty wash dresses for morning and afternoon wear are moderately priced at \$3.65 and up to \$7.50.

The example of the Massachusetts state reference library for legislators may be followed by the national House of Representatives, according to Norman H. White of Brookline, member of the Legislature, through whose efforts the reference library system was established in this state. He has just received a letter from John M. Nelson, member of Congress from the second Wisconsin district, enclosing a copy of his bill introduced on April 13.

This measure aims to appropriate \$150,000 to establish a department in the congressional library for the purpose of gathering and indexing statute law, national and legal material of a comparative nature and to provide for draftsmen to assist members of Congress and other officials in obtaining information useful in determining how they shall vote.

Along the lines of the plan in operation at the Massachusetts State House, the Nelson bill provides that the librarian of the Library of Congress shall appoint a thoroughly trained chief of the legislative reference bureau, whose duty it will be to "gather technical material bearing upon legislation in such a manner that the President and the different departments of the government and Congress will have ready and available such material and to this end he is authorized to translate, gather and index foreign data and matter relating to legislation."

Other government departments are required to give reasonable assistance to the legislative reference bureau and all public records are to be open at any time to its chief. Under orders from the President the bureau may draft bills for public officials, and on instructions signed by 15 representatives or five senators for a member of either House. Private, local or special bills may not be drafted.

This system, which was adopted by Massachusetts in the face of considerable opposition, has been in use for some years in several progressive western states. It has been notably effective in Wisconsin where the legislators make large use of it. The Massachusetts librarian's recently issued report for 1910 says:

"The use made of the reference rooms during the 1910 session of the Legislature was gratifying. The average number of legislators making daily visits to the reference rooms was not large at first, but steadily increased as they became aware of their usefulness and the material therein collected. They found assembled in the rooms collections of statutes, law reports, department publications and books on special subjects, taken from the collections in the main stack.

"The collections were supplemented by lists of books, pamphlets and magazine articles. Many valuable and recent items and reports in the collections were obtained from various state departments, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, societies, etc., throughout the country.

"Some of these book collections, after answering their purpose in the reference rooms, were redistributed in the main stack, but the lists are on file, so that a given collection may be easily reassembled.

"It is hoped that the growing file of bibliographies, or book lists, may prove of great future value."

HUNT FOR WILLIAM D. HANLEY.

MARLBORO, Mass.—William D. Hanley of this city has been missing since Thursday night. On Sunday the militia company was called out to search the country around Whales Corner, where he was last known to have been seen.

We Show the Largest Variety
To be Found in New England of

New Spring Models in

BON TON NON-RUSTABLE CORSETS

Guaranteed
to fit
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Various
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The superb BON TON Corsets appeal to every woman who appreciates elegance and beauty combined with style, fit and perfect comfort. They are the embodiment of high art and a deep science in corsetry—no finer corsets are made to sell at 3.00 to 8.00.

BON TON Corsets (the Parisian name for beautiful form) are just what their name implies—the secret of the form beautiful—the correct foundation for the modish gowns of the hour. No trouble to find just your model here. Our assortment is complete.

Remember—Our fitting service is unsurpassed—Our corps of fitters the best that can be procured—Our methods the latest and most approved in every respect.

Jordan Marsh Company

CHELSEA TO HEAR MINSTREL SHOW BY REVIEW CLUB



GEORGE H. MCINTYRE.
Chelsea resident, who will appear as one of the end men in the Review Club minstrel show.

FRENCH ADVICES REPORT THAT ALL IS QUIET AT FEZ

PARIS—The French government received advices Sunday that quiet prevailed at Fez on April 15. The rebels apparently were subdued by their defeat by Captain Bremond's column on April 12, and there had been little activity since then.

Captain Bremond, who is in command of both the French division and the forces of the Sultan, is trying to reach Fez. He has been heard from as late as April 18.

He reports his troops as being in good condition, and the weather as improving, which permits of an early resumption of his march on Fez. This had been interrupted by floods.

Meanwhile General Moinier at Casa Blanca, has completed the preparations for a mixed force of tribesmen, French troops and artillery, under Major Simon, which will start soon for Fez.

The premier, M. Monis, the minister of war, M. Bortoux, the minister of foreign affairs, M. Cruppi, and the military chiefs had long consultation

TELLS OF EXPLORING PLANT GROWTH OF PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Professor Pittier, in Charge of Botanical Work for Smithsonian Institution, Writes of Discoveries.

FINDS RARE FLORA

WASHINGTON—An account of the work being done in the Panama Canal Zone by the men sent there by the Smithsonian Institution to make a complete survey of the animals and plants of that territory, is contained in the following letter just received from Prof. H. Pittier, who is in charge of the botanical work:

I have the pleasure to report our return from Chiriquí, after a successful expedition of six weeks. We located at El Boquete and found the middle and upper valley of the Caldera river very interesting floristically. The district is wonderfully rich in orchids, some of which are beautiful, and as Mr. Maxon has made a good collection of them, we hope to have soon in Washington the living specimens of many of the specific types of the Warzezewicz collection, made in the 600' in the same region.

The forests of El Boquete are simply magnificent and I wish I could find English words to give you even a short description. One of the dominating species is a giant elm, which I never met in other parts of Central America. Of course it is very difficult to get botanical samples of these trees, but I have been rather successful in that line and hope to be able to fill gaps in the United States national herbarium.

We descended the Chiriquí volcano and the Cerro de la Horqueta, which I found to be respectively 3374 and 2268 meters high. The former is entirely in the semi-arid region of the Pacific. At about 1800 meters the oaks have become the dominating element of the forest, and they remain so up to about 3000 meters, although mixed still in the lower belt with a gregarious Persea very closely related to the common alligator pear. On the side we ascended the upper limit of the oak forest is marked by the crateria ridge that surrounds the main peak on its northeastern flank.

We camped at the bottom of an old crater north of the peak on March 12, and at 7 a. m. the temperature was about 31 degrees above zero. Every drop of water was congealed and the ground covered with a fine white frost. That day we ascended to the summit. The volcano is absolutely extinct and the highest peak is on the northern side of the ridge corresponding to the most recent crater, where sulphur is still found and the vegetation very scarce.

We had intended to spend a few days at our upper camp and to explore the upper part of the mountain as thoroughly as possible. But on returning to the camp we were greeted with the news that there was not a drop of water left, and that a careful search of the neighboring gorges had failed in revealing a new supply of it. Under such circumstances the only thing to do was to go home.

That night we went to bed without dinner and thirsty. Early in the morning we started without breakfast, and were glad when we found the first wild pineapples, in the folial axis of which there is almost always a small supply of water.

We went to Cerro de la Horqueta March 17-19, which is as wet as the volcano is dry, although not 10 miles distant on the opposite side of the Caldera valley. Here the forest is very dense. The upper part of the peak is buried under a low scrubby forest, very much mixed as to families and trees when it comes to cut a trail through the tangle of distorted trunks, vines and tambus, all uniformly clad in a thick dripping mantle of mosses and allied plants.

This was a paradise for Mr. Maxon, who collected no end of rare ferns. I think we were the first people to ascend that peak, as no traces of an old trail could be discovered in the upper part of the peak.

My collection in that region consists of about 600 species and besides I have a large amount of interesting data. I left Boquete on March 21 and walked about 40 miles to David, passing to the village of Caldera, well known to ethnologists on account of its "piedra pintada" (painted, i. e., carved, stone). My object in walking, despite the excessive heat, was to study as closely as possible the vegetation of the vast expanse of savannas. But I found them dry and parched, and so could see but little.

STENOGRAPHERS FORM AID CLUB

The Stenographers Mutual Benefit Association was organized Sunday afternoon in Perkins hall, Boylston street, Thomas N. Nolan of Somerville presiding. The association is to be composed of unmarried women and widows. It will not, it is said, interfere with business men as regards work hours and wages.

The new officers are: President, Miss Emma L. Martin; vice-president, Miss J. M. Gaddoo; secretary, Miss Florence K. Glynn; treasurer, Miss Kathryn L. Nolan; advisory board, Dr. Blanche Denig, Mrs. Maud W. Park, Mrs. Glen-dower Evans, Miss Caroline J. Cook, Miss A. Gertrude Crowley, Miss M. H. Farrar and Miss Alice H. Grady.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WINTHROP.

Joseph H. Murphy, P. D. D., G. E. R., and Frank O. Johnson, grand esquire, will install these officers of Winthrop Lodge of Elks, at Wadsworth hall, Friday evening: Exalted ruler, Frank P. Joyce; esteemed leading knight, Alexander S. Nease; esteemed loyal knight, Eugene Cronin; esteemed lecturing knight, John A. Webster; secretary, John W. Lill; treasurer, William F. Dealey; tyler, Charles F. Todd; trustee, Thomas A. Maloney; representative and alternate to grand lodge, Albert B. Dorman, William H. Barter.

Mrs. Carl G. Brightman is coaching a number of young people for an entertainment to be given in Knights of Columbus hall, May 15 and 16, the proceeds to be divided between several local philanthropies in which the young people are interested.

BEVERLY.

"The Oxford Affair" will be played by the North Beverly Girls Club at the Parish house at North Beverly, May 10.

There is considerable activity shown among the summer colonists. Mrs. Lucia M. Sargent has opened her new summer home at Pride's Crossing. William M. Wood is to make a number of improvements at the F. L. Higginson cottage in the same reserve, which he recently purchased. James Simmons, who has charge of Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter's house, is making arrangements for the opening of the new mansion at the Farms.

WINCHESTER.

The dramatic committee of the Fortnightly will present "Friday Afternoon in the Village School" and "The Register" on Monday afternoon.

The Mothers Association will hold its next meeting Wednesday afternoon in the high school assembly hall.

Bishop Lawrence preached at the Church of the Epiphany Sunday evening.

The annual meeting of the Ladies Friendly Society will be held Thursday afternoon.

STONEHAM.

The Woman's Club will hold its annual meeting in Mechanics hall Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Florence C. Wellington, chairman of the department of domestic economy, will give an exhibit of labor-saving devices for housewives and there will be music by Albert Buck.

A "trading post," or bazaar, will be held in Red Men's hall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings.

MALDEN.

At a meeting of the aldermen Tuesday evening reconsideration will be ordered on the appropriation of \$300 for merchants week which the aldermen defeated at the last meeting.

An order in committee for the erection of a fire station in the Faulkner section and the installation of a motor combination truck will be reported favorably to the city government at its next meeting, following a mass meeting of citizens of that section.

WAVERLEY.

"From Gibraltar to the North Cape" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Anthony Wayne Straus in Waverley hall Tuesday evening, in aid of the gymnasium fund.

The Young People's Society of the Waverley Unitarian church is to present the three-act comedy, "Mrs. Briggs of the Poultry Yard," in Lawrence hall the evening of May 13.

WESTWOOD.

M. J. West has been appointed by the school committee as superintendent of the public schools of the town.

Miss Diana Constable of the Wareham Summer Dairy school has been secured by the school committee to deliver a course of six lectures before the girls in the public schools.

WALTHAM.

The Rev. Carl Andrew has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Swedish Lutheran church to succeed the Rev. E. J. Peterson.

What is expected to be the final hearing on the abolition of grade crossings in this city is to be held before the special grade crossing commission at the State House May 1.

WALPOLE.

A district meeting of the Suffolk branch of the Women's Missionary Union will be held at the Walpole Congregational church, April 26.

The Walpole Women's Club will observe its annual gentlemen's night this evening. Dr. Charles A. Eastman will speak on "The Real Indian."

ABINGTON.

The Board of Trade holds a meeting in Grand Army hall Wednesday evening. Commodore Frank F. Crane and Representative Louis F. R. Langeler of Quincy will speak on waterways.

At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. this evening a track team will be organized and officers elected.

LYNNFIELD.

Frank Newhall, superintendent of streets, has put a gang of men at work repairing several streets. Automobiles and heavy trucks have made deep ruts and more extensive work than usual in grading is to be done. Oil will be applied later.

EAST LEXINGTON.

The Woman's Alliance of the Follen church has elected: President, Mrs. Locke; vice-president, Mrs. Annie Hanscomb; secretary, Mrs. C. H. Spaulding; treasurer, Mrs. Larkin Smith.

WINCHENDON.

The Womans Club has elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Lillian Frost; first vice-president, Mrs. E. Josephine Nourse; second vice-president, Mrs. Lucy Wright; recording secretary, Mrs. Edna L. Washburn; treasurer, Mrs. Nettie Morlock; auditor, Miss Grace Boyd; director for one year, Mrs. Ida S. Whitney; directors for two years, Mrs. Frances A. M. Gay, Mrs. Grace I. Speare, Mrs. E. Lou Willson.

Miss Ellen M. Blakeley, president of the girls college in Marash, Turkey, will speak in the North Congregational church Tuesday evening.

Myron J. Willson has been reelected superintendent of the schools of Winchendon and Ashburnham.

CHELSEA.

These officers have been elected by Company H of the First Volunteer Infantry: President, Frank O. Moody; vice-president, Ezra A. Batchelder; secretary and treasurer, William A. Prescott; executive committee, James R. Gerrish, Joseph B. Everdean, Charles H. Chaffee. Archibald L. Gleason, president of the Acorn Savings Club of the Y. M. C. A., announces a talk at Association hall Monday evening, May 1, by George P. Fogg, of the bond department of R. L. Day & Co., on "Wise Investments for the Average Working Young Man."

WAKEFIELD.

The high school senior class has appointed this committee to make arrangements for the commencement reception: Miss Nellie Hourihan, Miss Olive Vint, Miss Mildred Grattan, Miss Luella Allen, Walter Anderson, Thomas Collins, Frank D. Mackay, Harold Millar and Fred Young. The graduation exercises are to be held at the High school assembly hall.

The selectmen have received notice that the town's apportionment of the cost of the improvements in the Charles river basin will be \$2411.91.

PEMBROKE.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church has elected: President, Mrs. D. M. Angell; vice-president, Mrs. E. X. Smith; secretary, Mrs. C. E. Keene; treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Perry; work committee, Mrs. Jennie Howard, Miss Adeline Besse, Mrs. E. N. Smith; flower committee, Mrs. Lucy Vaughn, Mrs. O. W. Charles, Mrs. E. A. Perry, Mrs. Marion Lewis, Mrs. Jennie Howard, Mrs. Mary Bourne, Miss Lucy Bryant.

KINGSTON.

The executive committee of the Kingston High School Association will meet this evening at the home of Miss Ethel Bryant and make final arrangements for the luncheon and other features of the reunion which will take place May 13 at the Town hall.

The bird class of the Old Colony Natural History Society will hold a meeting this evening at Plymouth.

BROCKTON.

A civil service examination of applicants for positions on the Brockton police force took place at City Hall today.

William S. Bamford, agent for the overseers of the poor, has made arrangements for a concert at the city home Tuesday by a boy's orchestra.

ROCKLAND.

The Ladies Sewing Circle of the First Congregational church will serve a May breakfast in the church dining rooms Tuesday, May 2.

BRANTREE.

The Noah Torrey School Association holds a meeting in the school hall this afternoon.

Miss Mary Hall has resigned her position as a teacher in the Jonas Perkins school.

The Brotherhood of the First Congregational church holds a meeting Tuesday evening.

ARLINGTON.

The Rev. Samuel Neal Kent began his pastorate at the St. John's Episcopal church Sunday morning.

A special parish meeting will be held by the First Congregational (Unitarian) parish this evening in the church vestry at 8 o'clock, to see what action the parish will take with regard to alterations and repairs on the church building.

RANDOLPH.

The Stetson high school baseball team plays at Whitman this afternoon.

The Men's Club of the First Congregational church holds a meeting this evening.

WATERTOWN.

The board of fire engineers has organized as follows: Chief engineer, Orin R. Hatch; first assistant, John W. O'Hearn; second assistant, Howard O. McLaughlin.

REVERE.

The Revere Board of Trade will meet at high school hall, Tuesday evening.

The Revere Woman's Club will hold its annual meeting and election of officers at their club rooms Wednesday afternoon.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Rev. John G. Taylor of the Park avenue Congregational church, will give an historical address at the spring conference of the Congregational churches at the Central church, Chelsea, Wednesday, April 26.

HOLBROOK.

The library trustees have elected Dr. Favel S. Thomas chairman and Miss Eva W. Drew secretary.

The Kings Daughters will celebrate their twentieth anniversary next Friday evening.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

PURCHASE FOR RECTORY.

Wardens of Emmanuel church have purchased the property at 186 Marlboro street, near Exeter street, to be used hereafter as a rectory.

The house is four stories in height. It will be improved and the interior decorations will be done according to Dr. and Mrs. Worcester's desires. It is not expected that the rector will move into the new home until the fall. The property is valued at \$31,000, of which amount \$13,400 is on the lot, which contains 2088 square feet of land.

LATE SALES.

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building reports the sale of 5000 feet of land on Arthur street, Highland station, West Roxbury, to Arvid C. Nilson, who will build a single house for occupancy. John T. Lowe of Everett was the grantor.

Deeds have been recorded at Plymouth, transferring title to a valuable estate located on the waterfront at North Scituate beach, from Olive P. Barker of Pittsfield, to Fanny M. Joslin of Winchester. The property consists of a substantial 14-room house and 25,304 square feet of land, having a frontage on the beach of 149 feet and 154 feet on Surfside road. Mrs. Joslin buys for a summer home and intends to make extensive improvements. Title to the estate was registered in the Massachusetts land court by the firm of Ballard, Campbell & Little, who represented the owner, George W. Johnston to Bertha A. Fischer, Hamstead rd.; q. \$1.

Charles F. Everett to Bertha A. Fischer, Hamstead rd.; q. \$1.

John T. Lowe to Arvid C. Nilson, Arthur st.; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON.

Francis C. McCarthy et al. to Mary C. Atlantic, Pleasant ave.; w. \$1.

Lucilla T. Lawrence to Ralph Taylor, Pelton st.; w. \$1.

Albert H. Bamford to May L. Stearns, Upland rd.; q. \$1.

Mary L. Stearns to Carl A. Stearns, Upland rd.; q. \$1.

George W. Johnston to Bertha A. Fischer, Hamstead rd.; q. \$1.

Kate F. Everett to Bertha A. Fischer, Hamstead rd.; q. \$1.

John T. Lowe to Arvid C. Nilson, Arthur st.; w. \$1.

WINTHROP.

John H. Storer et al., trs. to Louis B. Lange, Grand View and Pebble ave.

George W. Harlow to Harold H. Rogers; w. \$1.

Harlow H. Rogers to Elizabeth S. Porter, Winthrop blvd.; q. \$1.

Curtis H. Waterman to Ebenee

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

COSTUME IN EMPIRE STYLE

Princess foundation and gathered flounce.

FASHION design No. 3709 shows a lady's empire costume, having a princess foundation and two-seam lining sleeve, with high or round neck, short puff sleeves, three-piece skirt and straight gathered flounce. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36, as illustrated, requires 3½ yards 44-inch material, 3½ yards flouncing 15 inches deep, 1½ yards all over tucking 18 inches wide and 15 yards ribbon 2 inches wide.

Patterns can be had from the Pictorial Review Company, 222 West Thirty-ninth street, New York.

MODES IN BRIEF

A feature of the spring millinery is the use of malines in profusion. Flowers are wonderfully natural and always popular.

To accompany the lingerie blouse medallions of finely cut steel or rhinestones, hung on black velvet neck ribbons, are being shown.

A point d'esprit gown, trimmed with shadow lace worn over dainty colored satin slips, is serviceable.

A becoming scarf of ciel blue chiffon cloth, 2½ yards long, has a flight of butterflies on each end of colored head work.

Beaded bags are being carried. It is important that they have a long cord or bead attachment, that they may swing gracefully from the arm.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FLOWER BASKETS

Baskets of raffia are most attractive receptacles for holding flowers. Those of birch bark, too, are used extensively this year.—Exchange.

NEW PARIS RECORD IN MODELS

Dressmakers never before produced so many.

THIS year has been a record-breaking one for models, for all of the great dressmakers have outdone themselves as to the number, says a Paris correspondent of the Denver Times. Callot, for instance, has been showing 250 new gowns and wraps, a great number when one considers it, and 50 more than he has ever had before. Dreyfuss has 240, Worth 200, Beer 230, Redfern the same, and so on through a list as long as one's arm.

Of the materials that are being used there are two or three that promise to have more than their share of popularity. One of these is etamine, a fabric something like canvas, but not quite so loosely woven nor so open. The threads of which it is made are like woolen threads, and it shows a surface that is soft and smooth, but not brilliant. It comes in a wonderful assortment of plain colors and in stripes and some small checks.

Instead of satins everybody must this year have a surah costume, for these are surely going to be the best liked gowns of any that will be worn. Coats and skirts of these are going to take the place of all kinds of serges, tuusses, and other lightweight stuffs a little later in the season, and entire gowns, also of surah, will be fashionable. This silk is not exactly the same as we have been accustomed to, for it has larger threads and therefore a little more body and firmness.

On the other hand, it is softer and more pliable than the old-fashioned surah, and for that reason will not crush or crease, no matter what wear is given it. Already I have seen some charming tailored costumes made of it, most of them having simple skirts, frequently trimmed with two or three shaped ruffles, and cunning coats, bolero shaped in front and with postilion backs. Black and blue are naturally the favorite colors.

There are new colors to be observed this spring as well as new materials, and the most conspicuous of these are "coronation red" and "national blue." The first, of course, has been named out of compliment to England, and it is the most gorgeous, regal red that could be thought of. There is no other color with which it does not seem to harmonize perfectly, and it is being used in great profusion for entire gowns, for parts of costumes, as trimmings and in touches to give life and character when needed.

National blue seems to be its counterpart, and it is a shade that is quite difficult to describe, for it is neither light nor dark, bright nor dull. It is, however, blue as blue can be, without a tint.

SCALD THE WEEDS

To keep an old-fashioned brick walk free from grass and weeds, scald the cracks once a week, using a tea-kettle. If it is badly overgrown, scald every day for a week, sweeping with a stiff broom after the water dries. This is a great improvement on the old way of grubbing each root out with an old kitchen knife, and also better than spreading salt on, as that discolors the bricks.—Delineator.



3709
WEDDING VEIL

COOKING DONE IN PAPER BAGS

Unique way of baking food shown in London.

THAT the paper-bag method of cooking requires no special stove or patent appliances of any kind was illustrated to a representative of the London Mail by distinguished expert—M. Nicolas Soyer, chef de cuisine of Brooks Club in St. James street, famous as a home of the classic style of cookery, the merits of which may be described as simplicity in perfection.

The paper capsule, he declares, when its advantages are generally recognized and adopted will add incalculably to public comfort. And as emphatically he asserts this cookery reform needs no patent stove but can be practised in every home which contains a cooking oven of any kind.

This method of cooking "en papillote," the chef said, is similar in its chemical processes to braising except that it retains the natural juices and flavors within the meat to a greater extent than is possible with a braising pan.

M. Soyer cooked a slice of turbot, a golden plover, a small loin of lamb, a chicken and three apples. He used a gas oven, a coal stove and a hot air Dutch oven stove. His method was as follows:

Beginning with the fish, he first by means of a brush covered a sheet of stout white paper with good olive oil. The paper thus made water and air proof, he wrapped it in the slice of fish, doubling

up the ends of the paper so as to close the parcel as thoroughly as possible. He then placed it in a shallow dish and put it in the oven. For seasoning he had added only a sprinkle of salt and a squeeze of lemon juice.

The other viands were similarly wrapped up in paper, but it was only for the fish that oil was used for making the paper impervious to the exuding juices and odors. The paper envelopes in which the lamb, the bird, the chicken and the apples were wrapped he brushed over with melted butter, instead of oil. But for the chicken he said dripping would do as well as butter and in a poor household would make it preferable.

The fish taken from the coal-heated oven and the paper envelope removed came out a flaky white resting in a little pool of its own rich exuded albumen. The plover was cooked in the hot-air oven. From its delicate golden brown its own rich juices were still exuding when it was unwrapped from the paper and placed upon a dish.

The lamb and chicken, which took a little longer to cook, were treated in the gas oven. Both were cooked to perfection. When the lamb was cut the flowing juices welled from it. The apples were amber dreams to look at. Each article, M. Soyer explained, had retained all its food value and all its individual virtue and charm of taste and smell.

PINCUSHION OR DOILY DESIGN

Wreath of forget-me-nots, by Sarah Hale Hunter.



THIS wreath of forget-me-nots will make a charming motif for the top of a pin cushion, or for a doily. The flowers, leaves and ribbon are worked in the solid satin stitch and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton in white or colors, No. 30, or file floss is used for the embroidery.

GRADUATION DRESS

Sheer, white, washable fabrics are more dainty and appropriate for a graduation dress than silk, satin or net, says the Ladies' Home Journal. Often the question of the material to be worn is decided by vote, as the general effect is much better when the entire class is gowned in the same material, even though the designs and trimmings may vary.

Daintily white lawn, 32 inches wide, comes in a fine quality at 18 cents, and for 25 cents a better grade, 46 inches wide, can be bought.

Batiste is lovely for dresses, and comes 38 inches wide at 20 and 25 cents.

Then the cotton voiles and marquises are charming and new.

Voiles 27 inches wide cost 25 and 27 cents a yard, and for 25 and 35 cents very pretty grades of marquise come in the same width.

TO REMOVE ODOR

To remove the odor of paints from a room just redecorated, place basins of water in it on the floor. Let them remain a day and the smell will entirely disappear.—Washington Herald.

SAVING BY JUDICIOUS BUYING

Housekeepers should take advantage of conditions.

OCCASIONALLY a dealer places on sale articles he is willing to turn into money at almost any price. Now and then the housekeeper finds among these things what she wishes, but the best way to save cents is not via the bargain counter, but by patronizing those who sell the best goods for the least money. It requires patience and study to find the real bargains. One store makes a specialty of certain articles and sells at a bottom price. Other things can be purchased at other stores at a discount for similar reasons. These are called advertising specialties, and while they change from week to week, there are always many to choose from.

The housekeeper who buys everything possible at one store does not save in the end, says a writer in the Denver Times. She can shop around through the newspapers, and will find that it pays.

Other cent saving methods are found in the regulation of the use of butter, eggs and lard. These commodities, if used extravagantly, push the household bills

PEPPERMINT CANDY MUSLIN

Fabric of former years in fashion again.

THE innovation in this season's blouses is the use of muslin in white and colored stripes. Pink and white, red and white—the peppermint candy muslin which was fashionable a quarter of a century ago—is in first fashion. The most expensive as well as the cheapest blouses are made of it. Blue and white, also popular, and as for the black and white, and gray and white stripes, there is no end to them. The latter, by the way, is more fashionable and artistic than the majority of women realize.

There is a certain blur about the gray stripe that is becoming and allows it to be worn with a wider variety of suits than the sharply marked black and white stripes.

After a whole morning spent in looking over the French and American wash waists, upon which were put the highest mark of approval, says a writer in the Montreal Star, I found that the kimono sleeves shared its popularity with the small sleeve put in at the regular armhole; neither one is more fashionable than the other; also, sleeves to the wrist were in as much demand as sleeves to the elbow, although it was admitted that the latter was the newer type.

Nearly all of them were without collars. The neck was arranged for a stock if one wished it, but usually it was shaped to fit the immensely popular sailor collar, which comes in a variety of shapes and is made of exquisite materials.

Expensive ones are of old world batiste and fine muslin, with wheels of eyelet embroidery and edged with heavy lace or scallops with heavy buttonholes and a quarter inch of real Valenciennes lace.

All of them are fastened down the front either with tiny pearl or lace buttons that showed through, or invisibly on a fly. The frill is universal. It changes in size and make, but it is always there. It is finely plaited instead of gathered, from three to four inches wide at the top and about two inches wide at the waist. It is usually scalloped, and then trimmed with a band of color or lace.

If one does not wish to go to the trouble of the scallops, with their buttonholing, then a quarter-inch band of colored muslin is attached. When the blouse itself is all white, color is introduced in some manner, either at the edge of the sailor collar and the frill or in inserted shoulder pieces and turnover cuffs.

GERMAN EXHIBITS

The German hausfrau is known the world over because of her excellent home-making qualities. That all may have an opportunity to study first-hand just what woman has accomplished in the home, as well as elsewhere, an exposition is to be held in Berlin next year under the auspices of the Lyceum Club, a prominent woman's club of Germany's capital, says the Montreal Star. Not only will model homes of the different classes of society be shown, but there one may see in practical operation a diet kitchen, a school kitchen, which is a feature of the education system in Germany, as well as tea houses and milk booths. Numerous professions as regards women will be represented.

Shopping does not consist in spending a dollar's worth of time to save a cent. It matters not who the person may be, every one's time is worth something. Where it pays to shop is through the advertisements, or in instances where one is obliged to visit the shops to make purchases, and takes pains to note where the bargains lie.



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LOVER OF BIRDS

FOR HARD BRUSHES

Brushes of all sorts and sizes should be on hand to further the work of spring renovation. If a paint brush has been put away without cleaning it can be made soft and pliable by immersing in vinegar, says the Portland Express and Advertiser. After simmering in this a few moments, wash thoroughly in warm soap suds, rinse and dry.

CLEANING A WALL

For cleaning the dirt and smoke from a papered wall, be sure to have plenty of clean cloths, and wipe carefully a little space at a time. Do not use a cloth after it is much soiled, even if you have to stop, wash and dry the cloths.—Comptoner.

GOOD STICKERS

There are some practical makeshifts for mucilage. White of egg will be found as good as mucilage for sealing a letter. Another substitute is a bit of cold boiled potato rubbed over the paper, the paper then being held in place firmly.—St. John Telegram.

STOCKING BILLS

Here is a way of saving on the stocking bills, which are always large when there are active children to consider, says the North American. Do not buy cheap stockings; they do not pay in the long run. But when you get the good ones, sew strong black muslin, on the bias, inside the heels and knees. It will double or treble the life of the stockings.

Save the narrow paper that bolts of ribbons come on. When stitching on thin material use these papers to place under the goods to avoid puckering. They are much easier to use than strips of newspaper torn up.—Denver Times.

TO AVOID PUCKERS

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

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MRS. HELEN M. RICH, EXCLUSIVE GOWNS, 107 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Tel. 1346 B. B.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

WE HAVE A NEW LINE OF KAYSER GLOVES, C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Massachusetts ave.

ENGLISH GIFT SHOP

EASTER SUGGESTIONS. Illuminated Cards, Mottoes, Booklets, Brochures, Cut Paper, Pictures, Novelty Useful Articles. 384A Boylston st., Allen Hall bldg., room 15. Tel. 2772-L B. B.

FISHING TACKLE

DAME STODDARD CO., 374 Washington street, Boston. Everything in good fishing tackle.

FRENCH PATTERNS

FRENCH PATTERN CO.—Suits and Dress Patterns cut to measure. Waist Patterns \$1.00. 41 West st., Boston.

FLASHLIGHTS AND BATTERIES

THE S. SHEPPARD DRY BATTERY CO., 114 Bedford st.—Flashlights, batteries, bulbs, standard batteries, sterling lamps.

FLORISTS

"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" at favorable prices to Monitor readers. HOUGHTON, 390 Boylston, B. B. 1286.

FRENCH PATTERN

PENNY THE FLORIST. "Where only the fairest bloom." 43 Bromfield st. Phone Fort Hill 838.

FLASHLIGHTS AND BATTERIES

JOSEPH'S HAT SHOP—237 Huntington avenue. Opening March 29th, 30th and 31st.

MILLINERY

COLOMBO SHIRT CO.—Men's Furnishings. Hats, 232 Mass. ave., 455 Columbus ave., 28 Huntington ave.

MUSIC

SCORES, LIBRETTOs and piano selections for all operas may be had at HOMEYER'S MUSIC SHOP, 332 Boylston st., Boston.

A. COPLEN, 997 Boylston st. Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Phone 1397-5.

CAFLAN—FLORIST. 144 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Easter Plants and Flowers Delivered Free.

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

HIGH-GRADE LINE OF FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM and BON BONS. VOVA, 16 Huntington av., Boston.

FURNITURE

MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin st., Boston.

FURRIERS

W. DAVIDSON, Custom Furrier—Repairing, remodeling and redyeing. 175 Tremont st. Phone Oxford 2945-1.

GARMENTS FOR LADIES

CHAS. H. HURWITCH, 31 West St. Specially Designed Garments for Ladies.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

PETER F. O'BRIEN & SON, 26 Scotia st., Boston, tel. B. B. 3496. Carpenters, Builders, Masons, Roofers, Painters.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATING

BOSTON PLATING CO., 28 Sudbury St., Room 5—Musical and railroad oxidizing work a specialty.

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 728-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR-DRESSING

MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Oxford 4469 M. 2 Park sq., room 67-68.

MRS. MACHALIE, 420 Boylston st., Hair goods and all the new accessories a specialty. Tel. B. B. 3497.

15 TEMPLE PLACE—Backward Shampoo. ALICE B. MACMONAGLE, E. L. DE CHATEAUAU, MISS LOVELY.

MADAME DES ROCHERS, 145 Tremont st. (over Mark Cross), High Grade Hair Goods, Backward Shampooing. Tel. 22402 Oxford.

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

BOSTON FLOOR CO., Ltd., 22 Kingston st.—Polished Parquet Floors, plain or ornamental. Floor refinishing. Tel. Ox. 1068.

HATTERS

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Newbury st., doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retreaded; hats banded and bound while you wait, 60c.

HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS

ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMING. BIGELOW AND JORDAN, 11 Bromfield st. Phone Main 1265-2.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

GEORGE A. BROWN, dealer in Decorative Furnishings, Furniture, Rugs, Wall Papers, 410A Boylston st., Boston.

KODAKS AND PICTURES

ENTIRE STOCK of the ART SHOP CO., 50c. on the dollar. ARTHUR W. HUBBARD, 49 Bromfield st.,

JEWELRY, ETC.

A. ROMM, Essex st., opp. Siegel's—Small gold-filled watches, American movement, \$6.50. Mail orders, repairing.

MONITOR FILE

MONITOR FILE, the size Home Forum Page holds 500 sheets. WM. S. LOCKE, 17 Merchants Row, Boston.

OUR SPECIALTIES

Originality in Style, Pose and Finish.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PHOTOGRAPHY

WAKEFIELD ART CO., 723 Dudley st., Dor. Dev. 6 ex. rolls to 4x5, 10c. Prints No. 2 Br. 3c; No. 2A, 3x3 1/2, 3x3 1/4, 4x5, 5c. Mail orders. Reliable, quick.

PIANOS

A. JACKSON & CO., 130 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 245.

PATES-MITCHELL PIANO CO., 27

BOOKS SENT US FOR REVIEW

"ARGENTINA AND HER PEOPLE OF TODAY." By Nevil O. Winter. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

As we pursue our way through city streets and country highways and find ourselves accosted on all sides by the obtrusive billboard, instead of sighing inwardly or rebelling audibly, let us solace ourselves with the recollection that there is at least one large city where the beauty of a thoroughfare is acknowledged to have some rights. For of Buenos Aires it is written in Mr. Winter's book, "Lest some inharmonious advertising should mar the scene, the municipality has taken control of all out-of-door display advertising. No poster can be placed on wall or fence unless it passes muster with the official in charge of this work."

This, of itself, is enough to arouse interest in the story of Argentina. But the story, as here told, is not dependent upon any adventitious aid to make itself felt as a careful and at the same time popular study of that promising republic.

Since the exposition in 1910, in which, however, the United States took too small a part industrially, we know much more than before of what is going on down there, but unless some business or professional connection has enlightened the reader, there are many surprises in store for him in these pages.

We all know something about Buenos Aires, but some of us know little about the great food-producing country—one third as large as the United States, five times as large as France—of which it is the capital.

The opportunity is here at hand. We may read how the government of Argentina is assuming strength and dignity, how the vast resources of the republic are being brought under systematic development, how public instruction is being provided. The work of general education has not kept pace with other progressive movements, the Latin consciousness taking in but slowly the benefit of education for the common people. Yet there are more than 5000 primary schools, a smaller number of secondary schools where a nominal fee is required, and many technical schools maintained by the government. The University of Buenos Aires ranks high among new world educational institu-

tions, with 5000 students. The superficiality of most of the educational methods, and abuse of political influence are the chief defects of the system. These defects are not unique with Argentina, and are of the nature of the froth that continued activity will throw off, and as the government is not sparing of funds it would seem that the educational well-being of the republic was in the way of being worked out commensurately with its prosperity in other respects. The words of the "school-teacher President" Sarmiento—"Without instruction liberty is impossible"—have not lost their weight.

The religious condition of the republic is also encouraging. Traditional bonds are loosening and the way is being opened for freedom of thought and individual conviction. In this broadening of view, polyglot in character and including many large and influential papers, is a potent factor. Later chapters discuss Argentina's forces of defense, its railroad development and its trade conditions, always clearly and with temperance of statement.

The writer crossed the Andes between Argentina and Chile only a few weeks before the tunnel was opened and his party was therefore one of the last to take the trip.

"A YEAR IN A COAL MINE." By Joseph Husband. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

The reader is rare who will not gain from this virile narrative a clearer idea of those vast underground cities that produce our coal. The intelligent observation of one trained in thinking, added to the literal hand to hand encounter with the peculiar conditions, the labor and the adventure of the mine, and a manly modesty in the telling, combine to make a story of great interest.

It is the record of a year spent in mining by a college man who goes directly to this work upon being graduated. A book so well calculated to make an important industry better understood is welcome.

"PALESTINE AND ITS TRANSFORMATION." By Ellsworth Huntington. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

The name Palestine must ever have a unique interest to him who has mused af-

all on the history of the human race, and any book that gives the student a new set of impressions concerning it deserves a cordial greeting. Such a book Mr. Huntington has given us.

The work is the outcome of a Yale expedition made in 1909, which had for its object the study of the topography and climate of Palestine and of the influence of these upon its inhabitants—upon their history, and upon the development of those highest conceptions of God reached by any ancient people. The book differentiates itself from most of those written upon Palestine by taking up the study strictly in these two themes of topography and climate.

In the geological structure of Judea, which lifts it above all the surrounding country into an isolated plateau, the history of the idealism of the Jewish faith is prefigured. Even as it was physically necessary to "go up to Jerusalem," so the Jewish plane of thought and worship was higher than that of the idolatrous dwellers in the plains. "So far over a millennium they developed noble ideas of God and truth and justice, until the greatest of men come up from Galilee, and taking the truths which had been fostered and preserved in Judea, transformed them into the peerless rules of conduct which form the basis of Christianity."

In the last few chapters the fact upon which the author desires to focus attention is, that "the period centering about 1700 B. C. appears to have been a time of great disturbances." These political disturbances he refers to the physical changes of formation and climate that had been going on for centuries, and arguing from the whole to a part, seeks to sustain the conclusion that "from the time of David, 1000 B. C., to that of Christ, climatic conditions were, on the whole, moister than now, and favored the spread of civilization."

There is an index of names and places, another of biblical references, good maps and diagrams.

No one interested in Palestine will be likely to relinquish reading the book, having once taken it up, and its contribution to our knowledge of that hallowed land is important.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road ran a special train from East Boston docks to New York city and the Northwest early this morning for the accommodation of passengers arriving on the Italian steamship Liguria.

The motive power department of the New England Gas and Coke Works has received at Everett from the American Locomotive Works, Schenectady, N. Y., two large switch engines for soft coal service.

Henry C. Frick and party, occupying the private Pullman car Westmoreland, returned to New York city from Prides Crossing today via the Boston & New Haven roads.

The Pullman Company inaugurated at Buffalo, N. Y., today extra Boston sleeping car service on Michigan Central connection train No. 36 due at South station at 9:15 a. m. over the New York-Central lines.

The southern division bridge department of the Boston & Maine road has a large construction gang with camp train under Foreman Samuel Crusher erecting a new highway bridge at North Somerville.

For the accommodation of the Pi Eta Society, en route to Worcester and returning today the Boston & Albany road will provide special vestibule coach and baggage car service from South station this afternoon.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company is improving facilities for handling rush business from the railroads at their South station structure by removing iron fence partitions and installing double entrances.

GRAND JURY IS TO HEAR MR. CARNEGIE

DEVEREUX REPUBLICAN—In the West, where intensive agriculture can be practiced as nowhere else in the world, the constant tendency is to cut down the average farm area. It is seldom that a settler exceeds the 10-acre unit if he is picking out a ranch for a home. Five-acre fruit tracts are putting men in a position of independence, and now comes expert testimony to prove that three acres in Colorado intelligently farmed are sufficient to keep a man in comfort.

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE—When, as is the case in the vicinity of Rochester, farmers can utilize power irrigation and conduct farming operations profitably on land worth \$1500 an acre, the lure of the golden West loses much of its charm. It is, therefore, the opinion of agricultural experts that under these new but well tried methods of tillage New York state, with its quick markets, will become the garden spot of the East.

HOUSTON POST—The revival of interest in agriculture, which from one cause and another had been allowed to languish, has within less than half a decade been something wonderful, and it certainly means that the tide is beginning to set in a direction that will ultimate in giving the nation more and better farms.

ROCKAWAY NEWS—The farmers, who for many years were more or less sceptical as to the value of the education afforded by the agricultural colleges, are becoming more and more convinced of its worth, with the result that not only are their sons taking courses in these institutions, but they themselves are quite often students during the teaching of short courses.

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GRAND JURY IS TO HEAR MR. CARNEGIE

NEW YORK—Andrew Carnegie and his fiscal agent, R. A. Franks, are to be called before the grand jury this week to testify concerning their relations with the Carnegie Trust Company and with William J. Cummings, Joseph B. Reichman and other directors of the institution during the time when it was struggling along with an impaired capital and surplus, its officials hoping day by day that Mr. Carnegie would come to their aid.

District Attorney Whitman's decision to issue these subpoenas was arrived at when he learned that O. H. Cheney, state banking superintendent, blames Mr. Carnegie for not having come to the rescue of the Carnegie Trust, after assurances had been given officials of the banking department that he would supply the money to keep the company going.

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DETROIT NEWS—The farmers, who for many

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write
your "wants" on separate piece of
paper and attach it to blank at top
of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page
are inserted free and persons inter-
ested must exercise discretion in all
correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AGENT wanted to take care of real estate and the collection of rents. Address, stating age, experience and references. W. H. GOLDING, Franklin, Mass. 27

APPRENTICE TO STONE CUTTER in quarry, help yard, etc.; steady preferred; age 18-21; \$600 per month. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 25

ASSISTANT wanted; young, steady, married man to work on farm; willing to work. JAMES H. HOBBES, 50 Vernon st., Malden, Mass. 28

ATTENDANT little experience, \$20 month and board. B. Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston. 27

AUTO TOP TRIMMERS—Steady work, satisfactory wages to first-class men, with experience in auto-top factory. COLLECTING TOP CO., 1010 Commonwealth ave., P. O. Box 100, Boston. Tel. 24

AUTOMOBILE TRIMMER wanted. Ad dress Y. M. C. A., Springfield, Mass. 24

AWNING CUTTER experienced, in city, hours 7 to 6, \$14. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 25

BAKER AND PASTRY COOK, first-class, wanted for summer hotel, New York state; wages \$150 a month, 3 months season. BEACON EMP. OFFICE, 869 Washington st., Boston. 24

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER, carpenter, good references, \$16-\$12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 25

BLACKSMITH HELPER wanted; one who can drive on shoes and assist in job; high young man preferred. ADDRESS L. E. HOWE, 111 Main st., Rockland and Bakersfield, Mass. 25

BUFFER AND EDGE TRIMMER on men's and boys' fine McKay shoes. CANN & DALEY, Saunders st., Salem, Mass. 24

CARPENTER, union man on regular scale, \$150 per month. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 25

CARRIAGE PAINTER wanted; a man to stripe and finish gears, one to lead gears. ADDRESS H. HERBERT NEALEY, Concourse, 100 Main st., Boston. 25

CARRIAGE PAINTER wanted who can paint and varnish on first-class work. ADDRESS HOYT BROS., Ware, Mass., or phone 58-4. 25

CARRIAGE PAINTER in Norwood, to do finishing and stripping, \$2.50 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 25

CARRIAGE PAINTERS, strikers and letters, first-class, wanted. THE MONAHAN VENICE CO., 536 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I. 24

CARRIAGE PAINTER wanted; must be first-class and steady. CHAS. E. PERRIN, Ayer, Mass. 24

CARRIAGE PAINTER wanted; one who is experienced and can come and go recommended. Apply afternoons after 2 p. m. to FOX SWETTWEAT CO., 22 Snow st., Brighton. 24

CARRIAGE PAINTERS, strikers and letters, first-class, wanted. UNION MACHINE CO., Fitchburg. Mass. 24

PLUMBER wanted; must be first-class and steady. CHAS. E. PERRIN, Ayer, Mass. 24

CARPOCRON GOODS and candy maker, one who is experienced and can come and go recommended. Apply afternoons after 2 p. m. to FOX SWETTWEAT CO., 22 Snow st., Brighton. 24

COOK AND SECOND MAID, sisters, or friends for family of five, Cambridge, \$8 and \$7 week with reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, room 23, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge. 25

COOK AND SECOND MAID wanted in Cambridge, five in family, see maid kept, \$6, small laundry, good house; must have good reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, room 23, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge. 25

COOK AND SECOND MAID, wanted in Brookline, \$5 and \$6, three in family, some laundry shore in summer. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, room 23, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge. 25

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Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

PORTER OR JANITOR—Young colored man wants position; good references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904-L. 29

SALESMAN of wide experience desires position with reliable firm selling shoe manufacturing trade. Mrs. MARY DAVIS, 24 St. Botolph st., Suite 1, Boston. 29

SALESMAN (29), experienced on road, desires position inside or traveling; also understands general office work. FRANK E. WHITNEY, R. F. D. No. 37, Harvard, Mass. 29

SALESMAN, experienced in dry goods, men's clothing, boots and shoes, desires position with retail house; references. WILLIAM S. RUSSELL, 3 High st., Ipswich, Mass. 29

SALESMAN, experienced ten and coffee, desires position requiring short routes; New England preferred. GEO. M. BINGHAM, 401 Washington, room 101, Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

SALESMAN—Position wanted as salesman for high-grade commercial truck, suitable for grocers' markets and bakers; also for food companies. HOWARD S. PUTNAM, 15 Congress st., Taunton. 29

SHIPPER—Buying cheap stock, office work (29), 5 years' experience. \$18 weekly; references. Mention No. 4818. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

SHIPPER—Young man, some experience checking and office work, desires position with opportunity of promotion. PETER J. FARRELL, 82 Dustin st., Brighton, Mass. 29

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER wants situation; 15 years' experience; American married; age 32; references. A. SINGLETON, 4 Bilingham st., West Somerville, Mass. 29

SHIPPING CLERK desires position; experienced shipper and packer; good market, trading preferred. H. C. COOPER, 10 F. Wall, 704 Parker st., Roxbury, Mass. 29

SHOE SALESMAN (wholesale or retail), 40; also in clothing and men's furnishings; married; long experience; lives in Boston. Tel. 2904-L. 29

COMPANION—A middle-aged lady would like position in family; references. M. C. L. TAYLOR, 44 West Newton st. 29

COMPANION—A middle-aged lady would like position in family; references. MRS. M. C. L. TAYLOR, 44 West Newton st. 29

COMPANION—Young woman, trained, experienced, desires trustworthy position; could do secretarial work; references. HAROLD V. TURNER, 111 Gainsboro st., Cambridge, Mass. 29

SKETCH—Wanted; desires employment. C. H. HARRINGTON, 22 Hayward st., Melrose Highlands, Mass. 29

STEAMFITTER, teamster (24), 2 years' experience. \$15 week; references. Mention No. 4826. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

STENOGRAHHER, BOOKKEEPER, bankman experience desired with opportunity for advancement, in some firms; desires permanent discount and collection clerk; references. HARRY A. BRIGHAM, 73 Upland rd., N. Cambridge, 29. 29

COOK AND SECOND (25), capable and experienced; would like work together. App. Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

COOK—Situation wanted by experienced housewife; references. MARY A. FAHEY, 101 Parker st., Boston. 29

SUPERINTENDENT or engineer, foreman of mechanical work (41), understands manufactory; pay \$24 weekly; married; references. M. O. MCGRATH, 81 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

SUPERINTENDENT (37) desires position; architectural or building; practical work on related subjects; fireproofing, form work or general building; also stands estimating; experienced draftsman. MALCOLM A. NIERNSEE, 5 St. James ave., Boston. 29

SHOE CUTTER (25); married; lives in Boston; references; salary \$10 week; references. M. O. 4845. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

CHAMBERLAIN (40), married; resides in Waltham; references; long experience. Mention No. 4931. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 29

TIMEKEEPER-HOTEL CLERK (30), can do general office work; married; resides in Roxbury; references; reasonable salary. NO. 4858. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

TUTOR-COMPANION—Young man, Protestant (24), technical education; would go to school or to work or companion. KENNETH R. CRAFTS, 81 State St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Brookline 2523-2. 29

UPHOLSTERER desires position; first-class man; estimator, draperies; references. HAMILTON BOYD, 301 Chestnut st., Chelsea, Mass. 29

VIOLINIST—College student, experienced violinist, desires summer engagement; references. M. D. FRENCH, C. Anderson, Mass. 29

WINDOW TRIMMER—Young man (20), wishes to learn window trimming; college education; specialized in landscape work; good address; references. MRS. J. MATTHEW, 8 Kinnard st., Cambridge, Mass. 29

WAREHOUSEMAN—Married man desires position in warehouse; references. JOHN JAMES, 45 Mead st., Charlestown, Mass. 29

WATCHMAN (night of day), age 38; lives in Cambridgeport; married; references; salary \$10 week; references. M. O. 4844. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

YOUNG MAN (20), reliable and with good education; desires immediate employment. CHARLES J. REED, 322 Washington st., Boston. 29

YOUNG MAN (21), references; just arrived from New York; desires position with reliable firm; hardware preferred. HAROLD E. NELSON, 44 Edgewood st., West Newton, Mass. 29

YOUNG MAN (17) desires position on farm for the summer; good health; references. M. O. 4845. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 29

YOUNG MAN, refined, wishes position in country, preferably in greenhouse; references exchanged. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 29

YOUNG MAN, strictly temperate; would like nice home; car for business and general work. JAMES A. ARNOLD, 550 Massachusetts ave., Boston. 29

YOUNG MAN desires position in Protestant family in Boston; willing to do any kind of work. JOHN M. GERMANINN, 127 Arlington st., Chelsea, Mass. 29

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Middle-aged woman desires position to assist with children or as housekeeper. MRS. C. F. MACULLAR, 10 Appleton st., Cambridge, Mass. 29

ASSISTANT—Cook, Swedish, wages \$5.50; city or country. H. L. RAKER, 32 Brattle st., Cambridge, Mass. 29

ATTENDANT (24), single, resides in Boston; good references. \$20. Mention No. 4847. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

ATTENDANT, companion or housekeeper, capable American woman, seeks position with some address; will be rewarded; references. MISS CLARA A. WILLIS, 73 Montgomery st., Boston. 29

ATTENDANT, American lady desires position as attendant; companion or housekeeper for small family or family with children. MRS. LIZZIE B. FEAREDAY, 6 Copeland ter., Malden, Mass. 29

ATTENDANT—Young Protestant woman, with child, 1½ years old, desires position in small family; willing to go to seashore. MRS. VERA M. MEANS, 100 Goodale st., Salem, Mass. 29

HOUSEKEEPER with little girl, desires position; small family with children preferred. MRS. LIZZIE B. FEAREDAY, 6 Copeland ter., Malden, Mass. 29

ATTENDANT-MATRON (35), \$10-\$15 weekly; references. M. O. 4847. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

ATTENDANT, young English woman desires position; references. \$10 weekly; references given and required. MISS F. M. CLARK, 151 Mystic st., West Medford, Mass. 29

ATTENDANT, companion, secretary or reader; young lady, competent to fill any of these positions; references. M. O. 4847. After June. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, room 23, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass. 29

ATTENDANT, companion or housekeeper, capable American woman, seeks position with some address; will be rewarded; references. MISS CLARA A. WILLIS, 73 Montgomery st., Boston. 29

ATTENDANT, American lady desires position as attendant; companion or housekeeper for small family or family with children. MRS. BAKER, 106 Elmwood st., Boston. Tel. 1767-R. Tremont. 29

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, a position as working or managing housekeeper for two or three adults, in or near Boston; references given and required. MISS HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, room 23, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass. 29

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, a position as working housekeeper in small family. MRS. LIZZIE B. FEAREDAY, 6 Copeland ter., Malden, Mass. 29

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HOUSEKEEPER

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

SECURITIES ARE LIQUIDATED IN LARGER VOLUME

Heavy Selling of Steel Again a Feature of New York Market — General List Seeks Lower Level.

LOCALS ARE HEAVY

Renewed heavy selling of United States Steel was a pronounced feature of the New York market at the opening this morning. The stock yielded a point during the first 15 minutes of trading. This had an unsettling effect upon the rest of the list and general declines were recorded. Chesapeake & Ohio was an early weak feature.

Losses for some of the active issues extended over point during the first sales, and it was evident that, in addition to the bearish pressure exerted there was a good deal of liquidation as the selling seemed to be general.

Local stocks sold off in sympathy with the New York market and substantial losses were recorded.

Business on the New York exchange slackened up considerably toward midday, and some fractional recoveries were established, but on the whole the tone remained heavy.

Steel sold down to 72½ during the first half of the session, a loss of a point from Saturday's closing price. Reading opened up ½ at 150½, sold down to 149½, and then improved a good fraction. Union Pacific opened unchanged at 174½ and reacted nearly a point before rallying.

American Smelting was up ½ at the opening at 72½. It dropped a point and then rallied a small fraction. Amalgamated Copper opened up ½ at 61½, declined to 60½, and then improved. Chesapeake & Ohio, after opening up ½ at 78½, sold off more than a point.

There was considerable selling of local stocks and lower prices generally were reached. North Butte opened off ½ at 25½ and sagged off further. Tamarack's was 1½ below the previous selling price. Range opened up ½ at 59½ and sold off more than a point. Lake Copper was up ½ at 27 at the opening. After improving ½ it dropped a point. Arizona Commercial opened off ½ at 11¾ and after advancing a point declined fractionally.

After the announcement was made that no important decisions would be handed down in Washington today there was a brisk improvement with many New York stocks moving up ½ or more. In some cases losses of the forenoon were entirely recovered. The market again became quiet and somewhat heavy.

Local stocks also enjoyed recoveries. Lake Copper advancing well above the opening price.

LONDON—Irregular weakness characterized the final transactions in the securities market today. Gilt-edged investments finished at the lowest prices and home rails also were reactionary. The weak market for Americans on your side was reflected here and the uncertainties of the Moroccan position precluded improvement in Spanish descriptions. Mexicans and Japanese issues and mines made comparatively the best showing at 18% and 67%, respectively. De Beers were 1-16 and Rio Tintos ½ lower.

Continental bourse was heavy.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

An increase in the reserve excess amounting to more than \$1,000,000 was shown in the weekly statement of the Boston clearing house. The excess with reserve agents increased \$2,792,571. The statement in detail follows:

Increase.
Loans \$213,517,000 *\$417,000
Circulation 5,050,000 *5,000
Deposits 181,613,000 1,272,000
Due from banks 85,334,000 1,007,000
U. S. deposits 3,080,000 41,000
Reserve 4,141,000 2,000
Exchange clear. 14,224,000 1,528,000
Due from banks 24,635,000 *50,000
Five p. c. fund 3,625,000 28,000
Legal tenders 3,881,000 381,000
Specie 24,905,000 49,000
Reserve excess 2,485,571 1,016,571
Exc. with res. agts. 18,442,571 2,792,571

*Decrease.
Excess of reserves last year in Boston, \$2,758,286; reserve agents, \$7,800,286.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw sugar markets held steady and unchanged. London beets unchanged, April 10s 7½d., May 10s 8½d.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday, continued cool; moderate north to northeast winds, becoming variable.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.
8 a. m. 44½ noon 54
2 p. m. 54
Average temperature yesterday, 36%.

IN OTHER CITIES.
Helena 64 St. Louis 58
Nantucket 38 Chicago 46
New York 30 St. Paul 58
Washington 50 Rockford 52
New Orleans 82 San Diego 62
San Francisco 52 Portland, Ore. 80

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.
Sun rises 4:40 High water,
Sun sets 6:30 8:18 a. m., 8:45 p. m.
Length of day 13:47

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Open. High. Low. Last. Sale.

Allis-Chalmers pf. 26 26 26 26

Am Ag Chemical. 61½ 62½ 60½ 62½

Am Beet Sugar. 41½ 41½ 41 41½

Am Can pf. 82½ 82½ 82½ 82½

Am Car Foundry. 50½ 51 50½ 51

Am Cotton Oil. 50½ 52 50½ 52

Am Smelting. 72½ 72½ 71½ 71½

Am Smelting pf. 104½ 104½ 104½ 104½

Am Sugar. 116½ 116½ 116½ 116½

Am Sugar pf. 116½ 116½ 116½ 116½

Am T & T. 144½ 145 144½ 145

Am Woolen. 50½ 51 50½ 50½

Anaconda. 36½ 36½ 36½ 36½

Atchison. 107½ 108 107½ 107½

At Coast Line. 120½ 120½ 120½ 120½

Balt & Ohio. 103½ 104 103½ 104

Beth Steel. 31½ 31½ 31½ 31½

Beth Steel pf. 61 61 61

Brooklyn Transit. 76½ 76½ 76½ 76½

Canadian Pacific. 224½ 224½ 224½ 224½

Central Leather. 26 26 26

Ches & Ohio. 75½ 78½ 77 77½

China. 22 22½ 22 22½

Cit. Fuel. 28½ 29½ 28½ 29½

Cit. Southern 1st pf. 75 75 75 75

Co Gas. 141½ 141½ 140½ 140½

Com Products. 13½ 13½ 13½ 13½

Denver. 29½ 29½ 29½ 29½

Denver pf. 65 65 65 65

Erie. 28½ 29½ 28½ 29½

Erie 1st pf. 46½ 46½ 46½ 46½

Gen Electric. 151½ 151½ 150½ 150½

Goldfield Con. 6½ 6½ 6½ 6½

Gr Nat Corp. 123½ 124 123½ 124

Gr Nat Ore. 55 55 55 55

Harvester pf. 124 124 124 124

Inter-Met. 17½ 17½ 17½ 17½

Inter-Met pf. 48½ 48½ 48½ 48½

In Paper. 10 10 10 10

Ink 1st pf. 46½ 46½ 46½ 46½

Iron Central. 16½ 16½ 16½ 16½

Iron Mountain. 16½ 16½ 16½ 16½

Iron Lead. 51 51 50½ 51

Nevada Cons Cons. 17½ 18 17½ 18

Missouri Pacific. 49½ 49½ 47 48

N. R. of Mex 2d pf. 34½ 34½ 34½ 34½

N. Y. Central. 105½ 105½ 105½ 105½

Nash & Chatman. 150 150 150 150

Nat Biscuit pf. 126½ 126½ 126½ 126½

Nat Lead. 51 51 50½ 51

Nevada Cons Cons. 17½ 18 17½ 18

North American. 70 70 70 70

North Pacific. 121½ 121½ 120½ 121½

Pacific Mail. 23½ 23½ 23½ 23½

Pacific T. T. 48 48 48 48

Pennsylvania. 124½ 124½ 123½ 123½

Port Rico Sup pf. 110½ 110½ 110½ 110½

Pittsburgh Coal pf. 78½ 78½ 77½ 77½

Ry Steel Spring pf. 32 32 32 32

Ry Steel Spring pf. 99 99 99 99

Reading. 150½ 151½ 149½ 150½

Reading 2d pf. 93½ 94 93½ 94

Republ Steel. 30½ 30½ 30½ 30½

Rock Island. 27½ 28 27½ 28

Rock Island pf. 57½ 58 57½ 58

Southern Pacific. 114 114's 113½ 114½

Southern Railway. 26 26 25½ 26

Southern Ry pf. 62½ 62½ 62½ 62½

St L & S F 2d pf. 61 61 61 61

St Paul. 39 39 39 39

Tennssee Copper. 35 35 35

Texas Pacific. 25½ 25½ 25½ 25½

Toledo S. L. & W. 19 19 19 19

Toledo S. L. & W. pf. 47½ 47½ 47½ 47½

Univ Wood Type pf. 66 66 66 66

Union Bag & Paper. 6½ 6½ 6½ 6½

Union Pacific. 174½ 174½ 173½ 174½

United Ry Co. 41 41 41 41

Univ Ry Inv pf. 72 72 72 72

Utah Copper. 43½ 43½ 43½ 43½

U. S. Rubber. 38½ 38½ 38½ 38½

U. S. Rubber 1st pf. 111½ 111½ 111½ 111½

U. S. Rubber 2d pf. 76½ 76½ 76½ 76½

U. S. Steel. 73½ 74 72½ 73½

U. S. Steel pf. 119½ 119½ 118½ 118½

U. S. Varo Chemical. 58½ 59½ 57½ 58½

U. S. Varo Chem pf. 123 123 123 123

Wabash. 16 16 16 16

Wabash pf. 35½ 35½ 34½ 35½

Westinghouse. 65 65 65 65

Wheeling & L. E. 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS.

Open. High. Low. Last.

Am Smelting rets.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

NEW BRITISH BILL DEFINES SCOPE OF PROPERTY IN IDEAS

Copyright Measure Sweeps Away Old Acts and Brings Legislation Into Harmony With the Berlin Convention Which Aimed at Concord in Domestic Laws.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON.—The law of copyright is one that appears to need continual watching and careful amendment. In the British Parliament a new bill entitled the "Copyright Bill, 1911" has just been read a second time in the House of Commons and has reached what is known as the committee stage.

Fortunately for authors and others for whose protection this law is framed, this is not a party question, and it is therefore a measure which should pass by common assent, if it can show an improvement on the existing law of copyright.

At the present time there are in Great Britain some 22 acts dealing with books, music, lectures, paintings, engravings, sculptures, drawings and photographs. The new bill aims at sweeping away 18 of these and a large portion of the other four, and then bringing the whole matter into the one bill.

This will greatly simplify matters and, moreover, it brings the laws of the country into harmony with the Berlin convention of 1908, to which Great Britain and her colonies were parties. The object of this convention was to bring the domestic laws of the countries concerned into harmony with one another.

A feature of the Berlin convention was the inclusion of copyright protection for an original architectural work, and this feature is introduced into the new bill.

Other features which the bill introduces are the substitution of a period consisting of the author's life and 50 years after as the term under which copyright protection is to be afforded in place of the various terms which now exist. Also, the protection of musical compositions against unauthorized reproduction by mechanical means, such as the gramophone and pianola, and the protection of lectures from unauthorized publication.

In short, the act of 1911 is in the

direction of further defining the extent to which an individual may lay claim to regard the ideas which he has been enabled to give to the world as property.

Formerly a man's property consisted of the things which he possessed and which he could see and handle, but today his property may consist of things which, while perhaps not less material, are more subtle in their character. In this class come such things as patents and copyrights.

Before property can be set under either of these two heads, the theory of the law is that the applicant must establish the originality of the idea he desires to protect from unauthorized reproduction.

In the case of patent rights the protection is given for the form in which the ideas are expressed. That is to say, after years of work, often without receiving any return, be entitled to some protection for labor just reaching fruition, is but fair and reasonable, and it is right also that the period over which this protection shall exist should be defined and restricted.

It might be argued that to give an individual rights of property in ideas or thoughts, which he merely expressed because he could not help expressing them, may tend to restrict the publication to mankind of certain truths which it would be to its advantage to have scattered broadcast.

Experience, however, goes to show that the effect of copyright is not to preclude the publishing of books in cheap editions, but actually rather to encourage it, and it was pointed out in the recent debate that among the cheap libraries there were found to be cheaper copyright books than non-copyright books.

Mere news cannot be copyrighted and it was a dictrine of the Lord Herschell that you cannot have copyright in a "fact," the justice of which statement must be apparent to all.

SYSTEM OF PHOTOGRAPHIC TELEGRAPHY USED IN PARIS

(Special to the Monitor.)

PARIS.—The postal authorities have officially recognized the new system of rapid telegraphy, or photographic telegraphy, as it is called here, invented by Pollak Virag, and permission has been given to the press to use it in France.

The first practical trial of the system which, it is said, delivers a clean copy of 40,000 words an hour, has been made by the Eclairage de Nice, which had its Paris despatches transmitted by the system.

The principle of the invention, which seems likely to bring about a revolution in prevailing methods of telegraphy, is

an ingenious application of photography to telegraphy.

Electric current, transmitted on telephone wires, operates at the receiving station on a small mirror, upon which is thrown a powerfully concentrated ray of light.

The mirror is automatically made to move upward and sideways, following the shape of letters in handwriting. Opposite the mirror is placed a roll of photographic paper, upon which is focussed the reflection of light on the mirror. Specially prepared paper presents a faithful copy of the message transmitted.

BRIDGE IS GIVEN WIDNES BOROUGH

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON.—Sir John Brunner has given to the borough of Widnes a virtual gift of £68,000. A bridge was built at a cost of £131,000 by a company to which Sir John subscribed £25,000, guaranteeing besides a loan of £31,000 and a private loan of £12,000.

The bridge is apparently run at a commercial loss, and the other shareholders agree to forego their holding. Sir John Brunner has given the whole of his interest to the corporation, who besides have an interest to the amount of £25,000 in the venture. A bill is before Parliament which will transfer the Widnes and Runcorn suspension bridge to the Widnes Corporation, and it will be run in the interest of the public.

ALBANIAN REVOLT DECLARED ENDED

(Special to the Monitor.)

WASHINGTON.—Aided by strong reinforcements from Constantinople, the Turkish troops have quelled the rebellion in the Albanian vilayet of Scutari, according to advices to the Turkish embassy here.

Reports that the insurgents at Tuzi had defeated the regular troops and taken the city recently were officially denied.

ROYAL BLUE CARS TO GO TO DELHI.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON.—Messrs. Friswells, Ltd.,

have secured the entire contract for pro-

viding about 100 motor cars to be used at the Delhi Durbar. His Majesty's cars

will be colored royal blue with scarlet

lines, and will have the royal coat-of-

arms; they are 20-30 horsepower, six-

cylinder, of the standard type. All the

cars are of British manufacture.

VICTORIAN, AUS., EXPORTS OF BUTTER SHOWN IN TABLE

(Special to the Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The following official returns issued by the state department of agriculture show the amount of butter inspected for export, butter inspected.

Week ended March 2, 1911:

	From July 1, 1910, to March 2, 1911:	To March 2, 1911:	
17,000 boxes..... bulk	427 tons	7,000 boxes..... bulk	18,430 tons
504 boxes..... pats	124 tons	11,078 boxes..... pats	18,094 tons
570 boxes..... tins	234 tons	12,354 boxes..... tins	541 tons
18,154 boxes	462½ tons	17,000 boxes	19,225 tons

DESTINATIONS OF BUTTER INSPECTED.

12,348 salted, to United Kingdom, 74.36 p.c.

4,257 unsalted, to U. K., 25.64 p.c.

16,605 boxes to United Kingdom.

333 to South Africa.

616 to eastern and other ports.

18,154 boxes.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER.

6,603½ tons to United Kingdom.

3,912 tons to South Africa.

2,314 tons to eastern and other ports.

66 tons.

Approximate value, c. i. f., £66,000.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF BUTTER.

Month of February.

Season 1909-1910—

248 tons to United Kingdom.

3,912 tons to South Africa.

2,314 tons to eastern and other ports.

353 tons.

R. CROWE, Superintendent of Exports.

REBELLIOUS ALBANIAN TRIBESMEN SHOWING NEW IDEALS AND GREATER STRENGTH THAN IN DAYS WHEN SULTAN OFFERED BRIBES TO CHIEFS

(Special to the Monitor.)

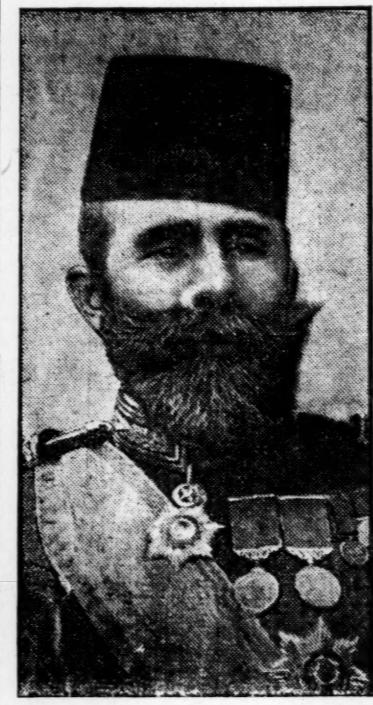
LONDON.—The telegrams from Constantinople and the east are making it abundantly clear that information with respect to what is happening in the disturbed districts in Albania is not merely of the most incomplete but of the most incorrect description.

All that it is possible to be at present sure of is that the Albanians have been getting the better of the Turkish regular troops opposed to them. This is perhaps not much to be wondered at, and in the long run may not amount to very much. When the Turkish reinforcements come up, and command has been taken by Shevket Pasha, as it seems the command is to be taken, a very different condition of things will probably arise.

At the same time, the Turks are faced with greater difficulties than they were faced with during the late rising. It is tolerably certain that they have not taken advantage of the interval to put their house in order, and this is proved by the fact that the Christian Albanians have now joined with the Muhammadan Albanians in resistance to the government in Constantinople.

The argument of the Porte is, on paper, a perfectly sound one. It is that it is impossible to parley with tribes in a state of insurrection, particularly when that insurrection has been caused by a determination to repudiate law and order, and to set up an irresponsible government in a region over which the crescent flies. Had the Porte really endeavored, after suppressing the last rising, to meet the legitimate demands of the disturbed districts, it would have been stronger in declining to recognize the illegitimate.

Unfortunately the idea is growing that the pacification at which the government is aiming is the Turkification of the country, in the event of which not only would the Albanians be compelled to pay their taxes regularly and to obey



(Copyright by Exclusive News Agency.)

MAHMUD SHEVKET PASHA.

Minister of war for Turkey.

the laws, not only would the Albanian regiments be liable for service in foreign countries, such as Yemen, to which naturally the greatest repugnance is manifested, but the language question would be settled by the enforcement of the Ottoman alphabet.

The last few months have wrought an immense change in the situation, which the Turkish government seems to be slow to have perceived. The old whirling of rebellion and repression, which was brought to a fine art in the days of the late Sultan, has ceased to go round.

The Albanians have gained new ideals, and the attempt to make those ideals practical will be backed by far greater force than was ever exerted in the old attempts to preserve freebooting and to avoid the payment of taxes. The late Sultan could offer the Albanian chiefs bribes, which is out of the power of the present government to bestow.

It is true that with the altered circumstances the Turks have gained in organization to an extent which enables them to put a very different army into the field. That army will, however, fight in vain against the aspirations of the Albanian tribes if the idea once takes permanent possession of those tribes that Turkey is aiming at something she has never aimed at before, and that is the reduction of their country, not merely to obedience to law, but to an acceptance of purely Ottoman customs and traditions.

[A cable message published in the Monitor on April 20 stated that Turkey had given the Albanian rebels three days within which to submit and that many of the rebels had fled across the border into Montenegro.]

BARONS OF CINQUE PORTS TO ATTEND CROWNING OF KING

Ancient Guardians of Coast Were Created by William the Conqueror to Guard Shore and Provide Ships.

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

LONDON.—The baron of the Cinque Ports who were invited to King Edward's coronation are also to attend King George's.

The five ports of Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney and Sandwich, which face the coast of France, were in the time of Edward the Confessor of the greatest importance. William the Conqueror constituted them a sort of county palatine, and appointed a warden whose seat of administration was to be at Dover.

The duty of the Cinque Ports was to protect the coast of England, and to provide a certain number of ships for this same purpose. England at that time had no royal navy, so that anything in the way of a fleet was acceptable.

In the reign of Edward I, the Cinque Ports were required at 40 days' notice to provide 57 ships, and to keep them in fighting trim for 15 days. Should the king require them for a longer period, he had to defray the cost as best he could.

The ships were obliged to carry the royal family across the channel, to protect the English coast and to engage in battle in time of war.

The barons, of course, had many privileges, they were exempt from taxation, and had the right to make by-laws. They were also given the right to hold the canopy over the sovereign's head at the coronation, and like the peers they could place their velvet caps on their heads when the crown was put on the head of the sovereign.

The lord wardenship of the Cinque Ports is still considered a position of dignity. The Duke of Wellington once filled it, as did Lord Salisbury, Lord Dufferin and Lord Curzon. The barons, by their presence at the coronation, will add to the many things of archaic interest at the ceremonial.

(Special to the Monitor.)

CAPE TOWN.—A select committee has

been occupied for some time in looking carefully into the language question and has, it is understood, come to the conclusion that in the schools the mother tongue of the pupil should be used as the medium of instruction up to the fourth standard.

It has been decided also that in the event of both Dutch and English being equally understood by the pupils, they shall be taught in the language selected by the parents. In all cases the selection of the language for pupils after the fourth standard is to be left to the Chamber.

A resolution was, however, finally passed in favor of the government by 115 votes to 40, although the opposition party urged that the papers connected with the competition should be handed to the commission, and that the ships should not be ordered until a decision had been arrived at by the commission.

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

CAPE TOWN.—It is the aim and pol-

icy of all newly settled countries of vast

extent to cover the land as soon as

practicable with farms and settlements.

Australia is perhaps at the present

time the most salient example of this:

The Elwood Mead mission of last year

brought the fact very forcibly to the

notice of Europeans with, it has since

been proved, great success. That South

Africa has the same problem to solve,

though for obvious reasons in a lesser

degree, is well known.

She has the advantage however of hav-

ing a population large enough to take

immediate advantage of the proposed cul-

tivation of large tracts of land hitherto

considered useless; though in the report

which has just been issued by the

select committee of the Senate appointed

to go into the matter of closer settle-

ment, the advice is given that steps

should be taken to bring settlers from

THE HOME FORUM

USE OF DECORATION TOLD

CHINA painting is discussed in the Keramic Studio in an interesting explanation of the "why" of formal decorative effects. This may apply to many things besides china, as will be seen in this excerpt:

Much has been said on the subject of the conventional and naturalistic, and yet workers seem unable to understand what constitutes good decoration. We paint a picture on a canvas, for instance; we decorate a plate. We do not paint a picture on a plate, nor do we decorate a canvas. We may decorate the canvas by surrounding it with a frame to enhance the beauty of the picture, and that is just what good decoration aims to do. Your plate with its naturalistic painting is in the same class. It needs a frame. It is certainly out of place on your table, obscured perhaps by plebeian confections and cabbage. The plate was made for a purpose, and the decorator must not lose sight of that for a moment.

By way of another illustration, let us consider the walls of your room as a surface to be decorated. You would not choose to have naturalistic flowers painted or printed on your wall here and there at random, without the least regard to any sense of law and order. One coming into the room would be startled and made more or less uncomfortable. Nothing in such a room, in the way of furnishings, could hold its own against walls like these.

Take this same scattered flower, place it formally at regular intervals spaced in some pleasing way, and lo! you have a decoration. Your sense of law and order is no longer offended, and you are conscious of some thought back of it all. The decoration now has some interest. Can you not see the difference? Study your wall once more, and you will find

Literature is Not Music

An overlaying of intentions, literary or dramatic, does not necessarily impart any new quality to music; far more, such intentions often turn composers away from what ought to be their chief object, viz., the creation of music complete and interesting as music. And to this mistake, common to many modernists of almost all countries, several Russian composers have fallen victims.—New Music Review.

Diary of Father Time

You American people seem to think that you have a monopoly on the idea of sky-scrappers, but I recall that Rome, in the time of Augustus, had to place a law limiting the height of tenements to 100 feet.—Louisville Herald.

The company of just and righteous men is better than wealth and a rich estate.—Euripides.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD"

THE most practical way of learning how to recognize that which is good is to gain an accurate and extensive knowledge of the true. There is this direct path to right-living, and the earnest seeker is not shut out therefrom for lack of guidance. The rules for such living are today compacted into a science so clear, so comprehensive, and withal so positively demonstrable, that all who wish may follow and be free. This redemptive science based on the Scriptures, and exemplified in the life of Jesus Christ, is called, with deep appropriateness, Christian Science. Its adherents stand, not as members of a sect in a wilderness of sects, but as the loving brothers of mankind "studying to shew themselves approved to God, workmen that need not to be ashamed." Its text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, is open to all, and this book contains the whole of Christian Science. Everything about this Science is simple, natural and wholesome; mystery finds no place in the sunny expanse of its teaching.

The door through which evil seems to find its readiest and most unsuspected entrance is that of desire. Few outside of those who believe themselves depraved will admit that they desire evil. They will call their impulses natural tendencies, which should be reined and curbed, yet may be indulged to a certain degree. Or they will say that the un-toward influence of some other person is responsible for their sinful or mistaken yielding to something lower than their highest sense of right, thereby intimating that evil gained entrance through fear. Long ago the psalmist sang, "Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret faults;" and his prayer should rise from the heart

of every one who would partake of the peace which Christly living gives.

As has already been said, the purification of desire is attained through the recognition of the true nature of good. Real good is spiritual, hence indestructible and changeless. It is living and expansive. However small, at first, may seem one's possession thereof, it will at length transform its possessor. No need therefore feel disheartened because, at the start, spiritual things seem vague and far, while material existence, with its elusive joys and accumulating sorrows, looks large and real.

That materiality is not real in the sense that it is not eternal, will be readily admitted by the most conservative individual, and this is the very simple and clear distinction between the real and the unreal, between the spiritual and the material. Even that mortal who believes himself most firmly wedded to the things of the flesh makes this distinction. He knows that what he cherishes, or desires, is temporal. Indeed, often life itself to such a one is but a brilliant bubble, soon to shatter into nothingness. But purified desire admits to the heart of every seeker for the right, thoughts which will revive and strengthen, lifting him into the light.

The door of fear seems for some to swing open at the slightest touch from without. And many who might be of untold help to their fellow-men by reason of their talents and ability, are prostrated and bound by the dark horde of suggestions which troop through the open door. Perhaps most especially do those who are rich in sympathy and tenderness seem to suffer from the terrifying beliefs of themselves and others.

And the remedy for these unhappy conditions is the same as for the purification of desire; it is to learn the true nature of good. When one begins to understand that real good can never be lost nor changed because it is fashioned of eternal substance, fear is gradually but with uninterrupted certainty replaced by faith, and faith, the apostle tells us, "is the standing ground of the hopeful" (Ferrari's Trans.).

But the spiritual understanding which transforms desire, and replaces fear with faith, cannot be gained by force of human will. That is a blind guide, liable at any moment to lead its follower into disaster, and it must be brought into submission to the divine will, and finally merged therewith. Only as a human thought yields for love of good to the infinite Intelligence, which breathes through the teachings of Christian Science, can those teachings be unfolded to it. Then one can clasp God's hand and let Him teach one how to live even as the mother guides the uncertain footsteps of her little child.

American Irishism

Speaking of Canada . . . She extends the brotherly hand of friendship.—Buffalo News.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Spiders Weave Nets to Catch Fish

"One of the curiosities of Waley, and indeed, one of the greatest curiosities that I noted during my stay in New Guinea," writes Mr. Pratt in a book on New Guinea, "was the spider's web fishing net.

"In the forest at this point huge spider's webs, six feet in diameter, abound. They are woven in a large mesh, varying from one inch square to the outside of the web to about one-eighth inch at the center. The web is most substantial, and has great resisting power, a fact of which the natives are not slow to avail themselves, for they have pressed this spider into the service of man. It is about the size of a small hazel nut, with hairy, dark brown legs, spreading to about two inches. This diligent creature they have beguiled into weaving their fishing nets.

"At the place where the webs are

thickest they set up long bamboos, bent over into a loop at the end. In a very short time the spider weaves a web on this most convenient frame, and the Papuan has his fishing net ready to his hand. He goes down to the stream and uses it with dexterity to catch fish of about one pound weight, neither the water nor the fish sufficing to break the mesh.

"The usual practise is to stand on a rock in a backwater where there is an eddy. There the fisherman watches for a fish, dexterously dips it up, and throws it to the bank."

"It seemed to me that the substance of the web resisted water as readily as a duck's back."

"But the sunshine aye shall light the sky As round and round we run,
And the truth shall ever come uppermost
And justice shall be done.
—Charles Mackay.

SEEING FENWAY COURT.

WHEN Mrs. Gardner's Italian villa is open to the public Bostonians may step out of their new world into the old one. It is to be sure the old world with a difference. One may not feel acclimated to Europe by a single visit; for out of the windows are the Boston parkways and we know that the villa is cheek by jowl with the brand-new museum which we build ourselves. Simmons College is there, teaching the American girl to be a good housewife after methods that are unknown even to the Italy of today. Italy is still in the stone age, for she uses yet cooking ranges of masonry even as she still looks upon pictures of great masterly beauty.

And again, over the central court, round which the villa galleries and rooms

square themselves, is a great glass roof which makes the place exotic, conservatory-like. The beautiful things here are weather worn, true, but one knows it was not the sharp American atmosphere that so mellowed them.

The difference, too, is in the house itself. It is all so much more beautiful and perfect than any foreign home one remembers. The building is filled with the owner's individuality, and Mrs. Gardner is very much a Bostonian, as her notable work in building this villa proves. She dominates the place even in her absence. The courteous youths in charge reflect her courtesy. They are so friendly that one expects the next moment to be asked to stay to dine. One is really enjoying Mrs. Gardner's hospitality and is made to feel it, for all the comfortable entrance fee, necessary to make the place possible to visitors. The rooms are not so large as the barren splendors of foreign palaces nor are the corridors broad enough to allow of many guests at a time.

At the closing hour the polite youths form an inexorable cordon behind the lingering guests and herd them slowly but firmly down the long stone staircases, through the cloisters, past the flowery court and out of the low antechambers to the prosaic Boston side-gates again. This very politeness has some flavor of the old world. Since when were guardians of museums in our own country so brotherly kind? But it is the old world with a difference again—for these lads quizzically read one through and know exactly how much one dislikes to be told to go home. Americans are not used to being in private houses on purpose, however kind.

That is it: Mrs. Gardner's villa is a home, and to look at it through the envious barriers that fend the treasures everywhere is to be reminded that one is after all in a place where privileges are limited. With the stroke of the clock—it is really a gong—one feels like Cinderella when she comes to herself and her kitchen clothes again. Then one is fully aware to the fact that the stately rooms, so full of homelike comfort with all their grandmothers, are a stranger's home, not one's own, and may not be looked upon for another year.

A liberty to that only which is good, just and honest.—John Winthrop (1600).

At Sunset

One day at sunset round the lake I strolled,
My heart exulted in the lovely sight;
The waters mirrored in the changeful light,
The beauty of the clouds that slowly rolled
Along the sky. Now fleecy white were they,
And then anon were dyed with flaming shade
Of red or vivid blue or gold, which made
A wondrous glory of the dying day;
The mountains from the lake abrupt arose.
When lo, the sun shone on their darkling sides,
So bathed their craggy peaks in ruddy glow.
They seemed to point to heav'n as roseate hues;
Too soon the sun sank, but from mem'ry flows
That sunset hour, and in my heart abides.
—J. R. C.

Steam Radiators Adorned

A steam radiator undressed would never be acceptable to the French eye for beauty, so the designers have conceived all sorts of ornamental cases of copper, of iron, zinc, to hide the unsightly coils. These cache-radiators are occasionally set into the old fireplaces, thus preserving the original function of the "foyer" as the heating plant of the room.

It is hard for a French workman not to "paint the lily." The merely practical alone never makes its appeal to him. An example of this instinct for garniture is the set of chimney pots exhibited at this season's Salon d'Automne. The pipes are made of galvanized iron and are simple but effective. In France, where in so many of the houses built even nowadays each room has its own pipe, M. Schenck's original variations of the familiar tin chimney cap have a more distinct reason for existence than they would have in America.—Art and Decoration.

No Doubt Andrew Better

Apropos of the coming of a certain play to a Buffalo theater, a story is being told of the author, Israel Zangwill. It appears that he and Andrew Lang had become mutually interested in a certain aspect of sociology. The committee in charge of a big banquet wrote to Zangwill asking him to speak at this function on this particular subject. The noted author replied as follows:

"Dear Sir:
"If A. Lang will,
"I. Zangwill."
—Buffalo Commercial.

To the worker God Himself lends aid.
—Euripides.

Expensive Pail

A housewife in Washington, D. C., bought a "five-pound" pail of lard for \$1. The weight was really but a trifle over four pounds, and without the pail the lard weighed only three pounds. On ascertaining this, her curiosity was further stimulated, and she had her butcher fill the empty pail, for which he charged her 56 cents. She readily figured, therefore, that in the first place she had paid 44 cents for the tin pail.—Good House-keeping Magazine.

Jack Cade on Printing

A careless reviewer lately declared in the Athenaeum that Shakespeare never mentions printing, whereupon a correspondent reminds him of Jack Cade in the part of "King Henry VI," act iv, section 7, line 37. "Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crown and dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill."—N. Y. Tribune.

Let the speech be better than silence, or be silent.—Dionysius the Elder, 400 B. C.

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PICTURE PUZZLE



What part of a house?
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Stream.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, April 24, 1911

Democrats and 1912

AT THE present time there are four names prominently before the Democratic party in connection with the Democratic nomination for the presidency of the United States in 1912, namely, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, Champ Clark of Missouri, Judson Harmon of Ohio, and Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey. Three of these at present hold office, Mr. Clark being speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington and Messrs. Harmon and Wilson being respectively governors of Ohio and New Jersey. William Jennings Bryan has been a member of Congress. He was nominated for the presidency by the national Democratic convention of 1896 and defeated by William McKinley, the electoral vote standing 271 to 176. Mr. Bryan was nominated for the presidency by the convention of 1900 and again defeated by William McKinley, the electoral vote standing 292 to 155. Nominated a third time for the presidency in 1908, he was defeated by William Howard Taft, the electoral vote standing 321 to 162.

Notwithstanding these defeats, at the conference of the friends of Judson Harmon held in Washington last Friday, when the prospects of Speaker Clark and Governor Wilson, as probable rivals of the Ohio executive, had been thoroughly canvassed, Representative Cox advised the assembled gentlemen "not to overlook Bryan," a piece of advice that will undoubtedly be approved by the experienced politicians behind the three other aspirants for the chief magistracy of the nation. For, at the very least, Mr. Bryan is an uncertain quantity in the situation. The reception he has recently received in all parts of the country, West and South and East, indicates that of late he has rather gained than lost in popularity.

It seems to be conceded that, of the other three, Speaker Clark holds a position of greatest advantage. His management of the House Democratic majority in the present session and in the long session of next winter, if so successful as to give fair promise of Democratic success at the polls in the fall of next year, will go far toward winning favorable consideration for him. Governor Harmon has the advantage of political position over Speaker Clark, in that Missouri is regarded as a safe state by the Democrats while Ohio is always uncertain; and an advantage in geographical position over Governor Wilson, in that presidential nominations of late years, as a rule, go to the middle West rather than to the eastern seaboard.

On the other hand, Governor Wilson is the only one of the four aspirants who has thus far achieved what might be called substantial political success. Mr. Bryan is practically without a record in this respect. Mr. Clark's record, at the most, is in the making. Mr. Harmon has urged the passage of many constructive and corrective measures by the Ohio Legislature, but that body has not as yet responded to his most important demands. Mr. Wilson, however, has forced his measures through the New Jersey Legislature, he has displayed a talent for dealing with details as well as large propositions, and he has developed qualities of statesmanship which, in the opinion of many leading Democrats, peculiarly fit him for the highest honors their party and the country have to offer.

THE Senate has been all this time waiting on the House; now the country will wait upon the Senate, hoping that it may not have to wait too long.

Europe and Northwest Africa

COLONIZATION of that part of northern Africa which includes Tunis, Algeria and Morocco has been a task fraught with difficulties. France appears to have met with a certain measure of success in Tunis, and President Fallières' visit to the African possessions has been hailed as an augury of permanent peace, just as King Alfonso's tour of Spain's colonies in Africa was believed to presage a similar happy state of affairs in Spanish Morocco. But the news from the vicinity of Fez is hardly reassuring. And if the tribesmen in rebellion against Sultan Mulai Hafid are not to succeed in their intentions, it may require European interference.

That France will be entrusted with the task of quelling the Moroccan disturbances seems to be accepted as a foregone conclusion by some of the European powers. It is pointed out that the colonization of Tunis has worked marvels in that locality. In Algeria, also, the French military occupation seems to have worked out beneficially. The colonial vocabulary of Europe has had incorporated the word "Tunisification" as pertinent to French rule in Africa. In Tripoli, Italy will doubtless be permitted to govern according to such an agreement as has been entered into by the Italian, English and French governments. Morocco, therefore, seems to be the sole problem that awaits solution.

The French cabinet has been moving slowly in the Moroccan situation, yet this reflects credit on the country. Nowhere has international rivalry been more pronounced than in Africa. The independence of the Sultan of Morocco, however, is a farce, and for his own good and the good of northern Africa sterner measures will doubtless be employed to convince the Sheridas that civilization calls for a cessation of hostilities.

Tunis apparently stands as an example of what a comprehensive system of colonization can do for Africa. There is no reason why other parts of North Africa should be less able to rise to commercial eminence. In 1880 Tunis had less than a hundred miles of railroad, where now there are nearly a thousand. The special train of President Fallières carried him from Bizerte to Sfax through a territory replete with opportunities. Before the arrival of the French, in 1877, the total foreign trade did not reach \$1,000,000. Last year it amounted to more than \$50,000,000. France, it is true, still recognizes the Bey as the nominal ruler of Tunis. Such a concession could be made to apply with equal force in Morocco. The question is whether Europe will come to an agreement soon regarding who is to be in control. Should the choice be France, it is apparent that, if example counts for anything, French rule in Africa has at least shown that it tends toward advancement and beneficial development.

FROM time to time some one calls for an accurate method of determining whether children who ride on street cars are within the age limit entitling them to free transportation. Various plans to enable conductors to reach accurate decisions on the point involved have been discussed, but seldom has there been any actual attempt made to improve upon the custom of depending on the word of the child's adult companion. Any departure from that practise must necessarily be regarded as an experiment, until the fact is demonstrated that it has resulted in improvement of conditions. There is no way in which the average conductor may estimate a child's age accurately by mere observation. If the parent seemingly does not give the conductor the correct information, the latter is in no position ordinarily to dispute the accuracy of the passenger's declaration. Yet there seems to be reason for saying that people frequently insist upon viewing the "age limit" as somewhat elastic.

Several ideas for overcoming the difficulty mentioned have been advanced; but it is a question whether they offer any improvement over the present arrangement. One way of determining whether the child is subject to payment of a fare would be the establishment of a "size limit"; and perhaps the height measurement offers the most practicable way of arriving at a satisfactory decision, in case a new method is to be tried. Violations of the usual regulation may be widespread enough in certain localities to warrant a trial of some new plan, if only for the purpose of experimentation. It is reported that in a certain Pennsylvania city introduction of the "height line" has almost eliminated disagreements between passengers and conductors. Any person under forty-one inches tall may ride on the cars there free, under the new plan, the height of a child being determined by comparison with a white line painted on the car door.

The method might be unfair in some instances; one child might be taller than forty-one inches and still come within the "age limit," while some of the children exempted from payment of carfare might be older than five years. Still the "height line" would appear to simplify matters, and it might avoid frequent street-car controversies.

SIGNERS of the Declaration of Independence have never needed a monument. The greatest honor that their countrymen can do their memory is to live up to the doctrines set forth in the immortal manifesto.

Concrete Mexico

THE availability of lime and sandstone enabled inhabitants of Mexico City to begin more than 400 years ago a work that affords lessons the value of which North America is fast learning to appreciate. There, on the famous plateau, nearly two miles above the sea, stands what has been aptly described as the world's first and largest city made of concrete. The building material used before Cortez and his Spanish soldiers conquered the native Aztecs has gained in popularity with the lapse of time; today all the government buildings, the business structures, the private residences in Mexico City and the bridges and aqueducts of importance are of this composition. Steel, marble, bronze are supplanting the ancient stucco work of the Indians and the later heavy trimmings, but concrete furnishes the basic element in about all of Mexico City's large building operations. More than half a million people there may take pride in the results of federal constructive operations that have been almost continuous since 1906 and which, it was planned, should cost \$100,000,000 in their entirety.

Geographical conditions make wood of every kind scarce in the Mexican capital, and brick is almost as rare a commodity. But lime and sandstone are plentiful enough, it is understood, to offset the deficiency in other materials, and the Mexicans of necessity, as well as through inclination, have utilized to the utmost degree the composite fabric that lends itself to artistic efforts most pleasantly. That which may impress northern architects as peculiar is the fact that the Mexicans often erect huge structures of concrete without reinforcement of steel or other substance. Yet these buildings, it is said, are impervious to heavy rain, earthquake-proof and immovable as rock when tempests sweep the capital. Examples of concrete and cement building in the United States also have indicated that such structures, when carefully put together, are nearly indestructible.

True, the expense of concrete or cement construction is even greater here than that of wood, but the composition spells economy because of its lasting qualities. Yet Americans have done little enough with either concrete or cement in the way of using them for public buildings and business establishments. More thought, perhaps, has been devoted to their artistic possibilities than to the economy and safety they offer. Europe, too, has begun only within the last decade to use concrete on a large scale for building purposes. Still Mexico City has been demonstrating for centuries the admirable qualities of a plastic material that, once allowed to solidify, is probably more durable than any building substance yet discovered.

PROFESSOR AITKIN of Lick observatory insists that the so-called canals on Mars are only earthquake fissures. A little later we may hear from another astronomer who will insist that the so-called earthquake fissures on Mars are only old river beds or ravines; and thus the interest will be maintained.

It is estimated that consumers will be benefited to the extent of \$300,000,000 annually by the passage of the farmers' free list, but just how the producers are going to be benefited will have to be determined when all the returns come in.

IT MAY be said that Korea was such a nice addition to the empire of Japan that the Mikado can easily afford to bestow a few titles on those who assisted in the annexation.

WITH the passing of the reciprocity bill, members of Congress are inclined to believe that the extra session is nearing its termination.

IT IS an interesting fact that the more rapidly the work on the Panama canal progresses the less there is heard about it.

THE point of view has a great deal to do with the special correspondence now coming out of Mexico.

RECENTLY in these columns attention was given to the movement in public libraries and among publishers toward more substantial bookbinding. Latterly the great libraries of the country have found that it pays to rebind immediately all books intended for general circulation. Rebinding, of course, adds to the cost of each volume, but the increase is compensated for by the greater durability of the book. Some of the publishing houses now give book-buyers a choice of bindings. The greater part of an edition, for instance, is bound in the manner that has become usual to meet the demand of the trade in general; the smaller part is reserved for bindings on special order. There is a growing call for better bindings, which means a growing call for better workmanship in binderies. There are evidences of a revulsion among buyers against cheaply manufactured books; evidences of increasing popular desire for bindings that are both substantial and artistic.

All this, however, has to do with machine binding. The growing taste for better bindings demands something more than machine work. In recent years hand binderies have grown rapidly, from small beginnings, in most of the large cities of Europe and America. The art and craft of bookbinding is now taught in some of the colleges. It has been taken up as a fad by many people of means; it has been taken up as a profession by not a few. Young women of college training have opened and are operating hand binderies in different parts of the United States. Something of the application, the time, the labor and the enthusiasm requisite to a fair degree of success may be shown by a brief reference to the experience of a young woman who owns and operates a hand bindery in New York city, and who is turning out work of a very high class. She was graduated from Wellesley a few years ago. There she acquired a taste and a first knowledge of the bookbinding art. She entered the trade in a New York bindery. From there she went to London and studied and worked under master craftsmen like Cockrell, Sangoeiki and Suteliff. Then she went to Paris and received instruction from Domant, and after setting up for herself in this country she took a post-graduate course under Jacobs and DuBuyl in Brussels. Then she came back and began to apply her knowledge both as a binder and a teacher of binding. She occupies an old-fashioned residence in the metropolis, and has her bindery in the upper story.

She is doing work that commands high prices as well as high praise. She is continually in receipt of orders from people who want the best in binding, and are able and willing to pay for it. Her shop is growing. Recently she has engaged assistance. Moreover, she has no trouble about finding pupils. Her undertakings and her success have an interest and an importance that extend far beyond herself personally. They furnish another object lesson in the line of woman's opportunity. Here is a calling which may be said to be in its second infancy. Unless all signs are deceitful, it is a calling that is to be increasingly in evidence for years to come. It is peculiarly suitable to women, demanding, as it does, patience, taste and devotion to the unique and the beautiful. It points the fact that thousands of women have found congenial and profitable vocations in bench work of all kinds in recent years, and that there is room for thousands more.

WHEN a famous Paris art critic tells Americans that they have museums equal to some of the best in Europe it can be seen that artistic progress on this side of the Atlantic has not been halting.

IN THE announcement that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has perfected arrangements for a fast passenger service between Boston and Chicago may be seen the connection between the acquirement of trackage rights over the Boston & Albany and the electrification of the Hoosac tunnel. Trains passing through the tunnel will reach the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern or the Michigan Central systems, over one or the other of which they will run into Chicago. While railroad officials may hold that the arrangement is intended merely to provide increased facilities for traffic from points to the east of Boston, and which now must be transferred across this city to the South station, it is natural that various interpretations should be placed on the development. One of these is founded on the belief that the New York Central regards the Albany as a burden, while it desires to control the Ontario & Western, which is now in the hands of the New Haven interests. And there is every reason to think that the New Haven would profit by taking over the Albany.

At all events, the growth of an intimate understanding between the New York Central and the New Haven means quicker connection for New England with the West. People in Maine, New Hampshire and northeastern Massachusetts will find it unnecessary to touch Boston in order to reach Chicago; they may connect at Ayer with the new Boston & Maine system, economizing in time. A freight agreement existed long ago between the New York Central and the Boston & Maine, as opposed to the New Haven and the differential lines running west out of New York city. The New Haven's absorption of the Boston & Maine system tended to promote amicability on that score, and the good feeling between the New Haven and the New York Central now is openly expressed. It takes form again in this agreement, which gives westbound passengers their choice between going to Chicago over the Michigan Central and its leased lines along the north shore of Lake Erie by way of St. Thomas and Detroit, or over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern lines along the south shore by way of Cleveland and Toledo.

It is true that passengers going over the Albany could take advantage of the cheaper rates to Chicago offered by differential roads by going through to New York city, and that would leave the New Haven to some extent in its old role of a competitor of the New York Central. Yet a through rate from this city to Chicago, if made low enough, would tend to overcome that difficulty. The advantages of the agreement to the New Haven are obvious, for the Hoosac tunnel, when electrified, will be ready to facilitate the handling of a greatly increased traffic, both passenger and freight, coming in over the Fitchburg division. Possibly it is the forerunner of another deal by Mr. Mellen, yet to be announced. In any event, the growing friendliness between two great railroad systems appears to spell good to New England.

Boston to Chicago